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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines regional differences in the well being of Tennessee's children. The statistical portrait is based on 16 health, social, and economic indicators of child well being: (1) percent of population enrolled in TennCare, state health insurance program; (2) percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care; (3) percent of low birthweight births; (4) infant mortality rate; (5) child death rate; (6) teen violent death rate; (7) teen pregnancy rate; (8) percent of students receiving special education; (9) percent of high school dropouts; (10) child abuse and neglect rate; (11) percent of children referred to juvenile court; (12) child state care rate; (13) per capita income; (14) percent of children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children; (15) percent of population receiving food stamps; and (16) percent of students participating in Free and Reduced Lunch Program. Following an overview, the bulk of the report contains statistical profiles for each of nine regions in Tennessee. Information on each region includes historical background, demographic information, history of the relevant regional council on children and youth, comparison of the region to the rest of the state on the indicators of well being, and tables detailing the indicators in 1996 and 1992. Information on definitions and data sources and four appendices containing data tables complete the report. (KB)

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Kids Count

A Region-by-Region Look at the Status of Tennessee's Children

Tennessee
kids
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Tennessee Commission
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TENNESSEE KIDS COUNT

A Region-by-Region Look at the Status of Tennessee's Children

May 1998

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TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY), an independent state agency, advocates for improvement in the quality of life of children and families. To fulfill this mission, TCCY collects and disseminates information on children and families for the planning and coordination of policies, programs and services, administers and distributes funding for teen pregnancy prevention programs and for improvements in juvenile justice, and evaluates the delivery of services to children in state custody.

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FORWARD

The Tennessee Kids Count Regional Report is the most comprehensive regional report on the health, education, social, and economic indicators of child well-being in the state. The Tennessee Kids Count Project is part of a national and state-by-state effort tracking the status of children in the United States. By providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, Kids Count seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children.

The Tennessee Kids Count Project is administered by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY), an independent state agency created by the Tennessee General Assembly. The primary mission of TCCY is advocacy for improvements in the quality of life for Tennessee children and families. TCCY staff members gather, analyze, report, and disseminate information on children and families for the planning and coordination of policies, programs, and services. Other duties of TCCY are to administer and distribute funding for teen pregnancy prevention programs and improvements in juvenile justice and to evaluate programs for children in state care or receiving state-funded services.

TCCY has a mandate to staff and coordinate nine regional councils that address local needs of children and families and provide input for the Commission. Regional council members include social workers, educators, counselors, health professionals, therapists, attorneys, physicians, foster parents, parents, administrators, child care professionals, and a variety of people who are simply concerned with the needs of and challenges facing our children, youth, and families.

Tennessee is one of 49 states to receive a Kids Count grant. The grant program is funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to disadvantaged children. Based in Baltimore, Maryland, the foundation was established by the founders of United Parcel Service to improve family and community environments that shape young people's health, development, education, opportunities, and aspirations.

At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual Kids Count Data Book, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Casey Foundation sponsors the state-level Kids Count Projects to provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Through the Kids Count Project, timely and reliable information about the well-being of children is gathered and disseminated to citizens, advocates, policy makers, and political leaders. Updated information from state department sources is included.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Reader,

It has been said that Kids Count is both a road map and a compass. It shows us where we are on indicators of the well-being of children, and it points us in the direction of improved outcomes. One way this is achieved is to make comparisons to where we are and where we want to go. *The Regional Report* ranks Tennessee's nine regions on 16 statistical indicators of child well-being. A composite ranking for each region has also been calculated. The formula for the composite ranking is in the glossary.

Ranking for most indicators ranges from "1" or "best" for the region with the lowest rate on an indicator to a "9" for the "worst" ranking for the region with the highest rate. The exception is the ranking on per capita income. Ranking of "1" on per capita income shows the region with the highest per capita income. Clearly, ranking "1" on per capita income is "best." However, a region's high per capita income can disguise disproportionate wealth and poverty. Some counties are virtually two-class societies: rich and poor. There is no question that the lower the rate for births lacking adequate prenatal care, low-birth-weight births, infant and child deaths, teen violent deaths, and teen pregnancy, the better for Tennessee children.

At first glance, low rates on other indicators such as high school dropouts, indicated child abuse and neglect cases, juvenile court referrals, and children in state custody would be more desirable. However, the rates for these indicators are confounded by the interaction with the service delivery system and raise the following questions.

- ✓ Is the reduced high school dropout rate due to students dropping out before they reach high school?
- ✓ Is the low child abuse and neglect rate due to incidents not being reported, or reports that are inadequately investigated?
- ✓ Is the low juvenile court referral rate due to unreported child abuse and neglect cases, inadequate investigations, or failure to hold children accountable for their actions?
- ✓ Is the low rate of children in state custody influenced by the problems discussed above regarding child abuse and neglect and juvenile court referrals?

TENNESSEE'S REGIONAL COMPARISONS WITH COMPOSITE RANKINGS

		Northeast	East	Southeast	Upper Cumberland	Mid-Cumberland	South Central	Northwest	Southwest	Memphis/ Shelby Co.
Health Indicators										
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	Rate	24.0	23.9	22.7	26.9	17.0	21.7	23.7	27.7	25.6
	Rank	6	5	3	8	1	2	4	9	7
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	Rate	37.0	17.5	31.6	26.5	21.1	27.1	33.7	37.2	33.4
	Rank	8	1	5	3	2	4	7	9	6
Percent of low-birth-weight births	Rate	7.4	8.1	8.4	7.0	8.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	11.0
	Rank	2	3	6	1	5	4	8	7	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.1	8.2	9.2	5.6	7.7	7.6	7.0	10.4	14.8
	Rank	2	6	7	1	5	4	3	8	9
Child death rate (per 100,000 ages 1-14)	Rate	23.6	27.8	35.7	38.0	28.4	45.2	35.2	42.5	34.8
	Rank	1	2	6	7	3	9	5	8	4
Teen violent death rate (per 100,000 ages 15-19)	Rate	52.4	94.7	53.7	96.9	90.2	127.8	85.1	125.7	104.7
	Rank	1	5	2	6	4	9	3	8	7
Teen pregnancy rate (per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	41.0	48.0	56.9	46.3	50.6	49.1	55.6	68.7	77.8
	Rank	1	3	7	2	5	4	6	8	9
Social Indicators										
Percent of students receiving special education	Rate	21.7	20.1	19.6	17.8	17.0	19.3	17.2	18.9	15.4
	Rank	9	8	7	4	2	6	3	5	1
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	Rate	3.6	4.0	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.3	2.8	4.7	5.9
	Rank	3	4	8	1	7	5	2	6	9
Indicated child abuse and neglect rate (per 1,000 under 18 years)	Rate	8.2	9.7	11.5	9.8	8.8	10.2	10.1	10.4	9.4
	Rank	1	4	9	5	2	7	6	8	3
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	Rate	6.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.2	6.1
	Rank	9	1	3	5	7	4	2	6	8
Rate of children in state custody (per 1,000 under 18 years)	Rate	10.3	8.4	11.8	10.2	7.8	10.0	6.8	12.3	7.6
	Rank	7	4	8	6	3	5	1	9	2
Economic Indicators										
Per capita personal income		$16,843	$18,224	$19,492	$15,457	$22,015	$16,914	$17,204	$16,077	$22,592
	Rank	7	4	3	9	2	6	5	8	1
Percent of children under 18 receiving AFDC	Rate	10.5	11.7	13.0	8.9	10.3	9.0	10.8	15.1	23.4
	Rank	4	6	7	1	3	2	5	8	9
Percent of population receiving food stamps	Rate	13.2	12.8	13.5	12.4	8.8	11.2	12.9	16.7	15.7
	Rank	6	4	7	3	1	2	5	9	8
Percent of students receiving free/ reduced-price school lunches	Rate	33.9	33.0	33.6	36.4	26.4	30.8	36.7	48.4	45.3
	Rank	5	3	4	6	1	2	7	9	8
Composite Ranking	Rank	3	2	7	5	1	6	4	9	8

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For the other five indicators, it is not apparent whether the lowest or highest rate is really "best" or "worst." These indicators are based on eligibility and are service-oriented and include TennCare participation, students receiving special education, children receiving AFDC, Food Stamp Program participation, and students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program. However, due to interaction with the service delivery system, it is difficult to determine the impact of these rates. Studying these rates raise the following questions.

- ✓ Does increased TennCare participation mean better prenatal care for pregnant women and preventive care including immunizations for children?
- ✓ Since more students receive special education, are more special needs students being helped with individualized educational programs and services?
- ✓ If fewer children receive AFCD (now Families First), are fewer impoverished children getting minimal financial assistance?
- ✓ Does declining Food Stamp Program participation mean poorer nutrition, especially for pregnant women and young children?
- ✓ Since more students get free/reduced-price school lunches, are more hungry or malnourished children being fed enabling them to have increased potential for learning?

Whether regions score "best" or "worst" on individual or composite rankings, all need to work toward improvements. As previously discussed, "worst" rankings on a number of indicators are not necessarily a bad thing. Even in a region ranked "best," there are still too many teens getting pregnant, babies dying before their first birthday, or teens dying violent deaths.

Though Tennessee has made much progress, much remains to be done. Together, we can all improve outcomes for Tennessee children and their families.

Sincerely,

Linda O'Neal

Linda O'Neal
Executive Director

OVERVIEW

Tennessee is divided by both natural and political boundaries into three distinct regions, known as the three grand divisions - East, Middle, and West. Within the three grand divisions, there are nine regions - Northeast, East, Upper Cumberland, Mid-Cumberland, South Central, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest, and Memphis Delta or Memphis/Shelby County. The Regional Report will provide detailed information about the children in Tennessee to show regional differences and similarities.

Tennessee is a state of contrasts: urban and rural - wealthy and poor. The state's population is 60.9 percent urban and 39.1 percent rural, according to the 1990 census. The wealth and poverty are seen in the disparity in Tennessee's 1994 per capita personal income, which ranges from $10,625 in Hancock County to $28,992 in Williamson County.

Rural Tennessee covers 11,731,386 acres of farmland with 79,711 farms, 90 percent of which are family owned. The rural population is 1,907,237, according to the 1990 census. Urban Tennessee is composed of five metropolitan areas - Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and the Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol tri-cities area. The 1996 urban population is estimated at 2,778,591, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Tennessee's urban population is concentrated in five regions.

- The Mid-Cumberland (MC) Region is the most heavily populated, with a total population of 1,214,641. The Nashville-Davidson County metropolitan area is in this region. The other 12 counties are Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson.
- The East (E) Tennessee Region has the second highest population - 912,210. The Knoxville metropolitan area of Knox County is in this region. The other 15 counties are Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union.
- Memphis/Shelby County (MSC) has the third highest population. Shelby County, which includes Memphis, has a total population of 846,584.
- The Southeast (SE) Region ranks fourth highest in population - 505,551. Chattanooga in Hamilton County is in this region. The other nine counties are Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, and Sequatchie.
- The Northeast (NE) Region has the fifth highest population - 425,467. This region includes the tri-city area of Johnson City, in Washington County, and Kingsport and Bristol, both in Sullivan County. The other six counties in this region are Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, and Unicoi.

The other four Tennessee regions are less densely populated. These regions are listed according to their populations.

- The South Central (SC) Region ranks sixth with a total population of 333,036. The 13 counties in this region are Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, and Wayne.
- The Southwest (SW) Region ranks seventh with a total population of 301,401. The 11 counties in this region are Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, McNairy, Madison, and Tipton.
- The Upper Cumberland (UC) Region ranks eighth with a total population of 259,201. The 14 counties in this region are Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, and White.
- The Northwest (NW) Region ranks ninth with a total population of 231,473. The nine counties in this region are Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion, and Weakley.

Demographics

In every region, the percent of the child population that is minority is higher than the corresponding percent of the adult population, according to 1995 U.S. Census figures. Conversely, the percent of the child population that is white is lower than the percent of the adult population that is white in every region.

Tennessee's minority child population will continue to grow, according to data from the Population Reference Bureau. Within the next ten years, the largest increase - 42 percent - will be in the Asian and Pacific Islander child population. This population is expected to increase from 12,700 in 1995 to 18,000 in 2005. The second largest increase will be in the Hispanic child population - 35 percent. This population is projected to increase from 14,400 in 1995 to 19,400 in 2005. The third largest increase - 23 percent - is projected in the Native American child population. It is estimated to increase from 2,600 in 1995 to 3,200 in 2005.

Demographic Change Among Children in Tennessee

1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,003,700	1,057,300	5%
Black	276,900	309,600	12%
Hispanic	14,400	19,400	35%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,700	18,000	42%
Native American	2,600	3,200	23%

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1997.

Regional Councils On Children And Youth

In each of Tennessee's nine regions, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth has organized and staffed a regional council on children and youth, fulfilling its statutory mandate. TCCY's nine regional councils provide a broad-based advocacy forum for children's issues. The councils, through their affiliation with TCCY, have extensive access to data and information on juvenile justice, child welfare, child health, and other issues affecting Tennessee's children. Council members are provided with a wealth of information on current legislation being considered at the state and federal level, including analyses of proposed bills, to make tracking legislation much easier.

TCCY's legislative mandate establishes the regional councils as the ongoing communication link between TCCY and the regional and local areas in Tennessee. It requires TCCY to develop guidelines for the composition and operation of the regional councils. TCCY provides one locally based staff person to assist each regional council in performing the following five duties, according to Tennessee Code Annotated 37-3-106:

1. Provide for mutual exchange of information and networking among service providers, advocates, and elected officials;
2. Educate members, officials, others involved in children's services, and the general public concerning the needs and problems of children and youth in the region and the state;

3. Coordinate regional and local efforts between public and private service providers to enhance services for children and youth;
4. Advocate for legislation, policies, and programs at the local and regional level to promote and protect the health, well being, and development of children and youth; and
5. Collect, compile, and distribute data; and to make recommendations on the needs and problems of children and youth.

The councils work cooperatively with the Commission to address issues related to children and youth. Concerns regarding legislation and policy changes affecting children and their families are reported to the Commission. The councils report gaps in services for children and youth.

Activities sponsored by the councils are as diverse as the councils themselves. The council membership and influence has grown over the years. With the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention federal formula grants, the Tennessee Kids Count Project, training opportunities, workshops, and networking meetings, the councils directly link more than 2,010 members.

Other benefits of council membership are:

✓ Council members, through their cooperative efforts, help improve the quality of life for children and their families.
✓ Through council programs, conferences, and events, members become better informed on children's issues and receive updates on changes at the local, state, and national levels.
✓ Members learn about local, state, and national programs and strategies to implement or replicate them.
✓ Technical assistance is provided, ranging from the referral process to grant-writing training; and
✓ An abundance of information on children, including national and state Kids Count publications, findings from the Children's Program Outcome Review Team, *The Legislative Summary*, *The Legislative Report*, *The Compilation of Select Laws*, and other special reports and publications, are disseminated through the council.

Regional Coordinators

TCCY provides one locally based staff person for each of the regional councils on children and youth. In addition to providing staff support and coordination of all their respective councils' activities, the day-to-day responsibilities of the nine coordinators include:

Monitoring: Monitor jails, police departments, lock-ups, detention centers, and temporary holding resources to ensure compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Also monitor recipients of grants administered by the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth.

Information Dissemination and Oral Presentations: Help collect and compile data. Distribute the national and state Kids Count publications, and other information on TCCY and councils at workshops and council meetings. Prepare displays of information at conferences and community gatherings for public awareness, advocacy, and promotion of TCCY and the regional councils. Make presentations to organizations, workshops, local schools, churches, college classes, and conferences.

Liaison: Serve as a liaison among groups on the local, regional and state levels.

State and Local Initiatives: Serve on the Governor's Prevention Initiative, the Adolescent Pregnancy Initiative, the Regional Resource Management Groups, and many other initiatives.

Planning: Participate in local, regional, and state planning as it relates to identifying emerging issues and improving the delivery and quality of children's services.

Leadership: Provide leadership on boards to advise service providers, state departments, and agencies on the needs of children and families. Several regional coordinators also serve on the Appeals Committee that resolves disputes between the Department of Children's Services and provider agencies regarding the placement of children in state custody.

Collaborative Efforts: Provide leadership to other local or regional groups to meet common community goals. Because the regional coordinators serve their communities as advocates for children, they are asked to become involved in many community projects.

Advocacy: Provide leadership for local, regional, and state groups at meetings, conferences, and other activities.

Children's Plan Outcome Review Team Reviews (C-PORT): Participate as case reviewers in the C-PORT evaluation. This project collects, analyzes, and reports essential information about the population of children in state custody, the needs of the children and their families, and the system's ability to adequately perform or function to meet the needs of the children and families it serves.

Reports: Write reports and recommendations to the regional councils, the councils' Executive Committees, and/or the Commission as required.

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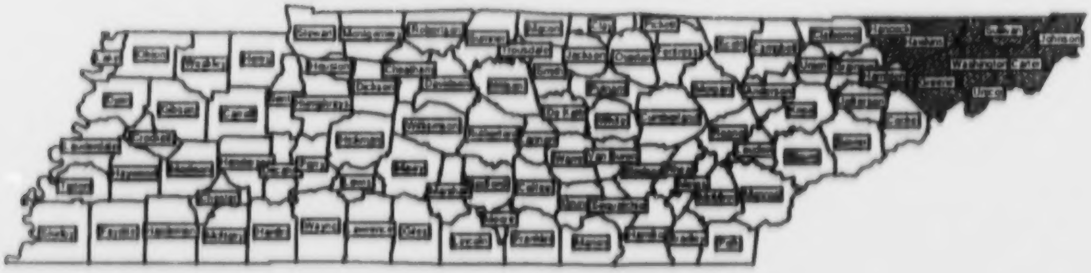

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Carter: Elizabethton
Greene: Greeneville
Hancock: Sneedville
Hawkins: Rogersville
Johnson: Mountain City
Sullivan: Blountville
Unicoi: Erwin
Washington: Jonesboro

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 425,467

WHITE: 414,080 97.3%
BLACK: 8,871 2.1%
OTHER: 2,516 0.6%

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 93,941

WHITE: 90,597 96.5%
BLACK: 2,565 2.7%
OTHER: 779 0.8%

Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tn. 1992

THE NORTHEAST TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Northeast Tennessee borders Southwest Virginia and Western North Carolina. The beautiful mountains and valleys in the region cut through the southern Appalachian range with 232,778 acres of national forest. Lakes cover more than 49,000 acres. Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington Counties make up the region.

Northeast Tennessee is steeped in American history. Adventurous explorers and mountaineers expanding the nation enriched its history. In 1772, the first majority-rule system of American democratic government, the Watauga Association, was established in Carter County. This was the first permanent American settlement outside the original 13 colonies.

Jonesborough in Washington County is Tennessee's oldest town. Jonesborough was host to many statesmen and is the site of the founding of the "Lost State of Franklin." 1997 marked the 25th year for the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough.

The total regional population is 425,467, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The population by race is 414,080 white (97.3 percent), 8,871 African American (2.1 percent), and 2,516 other races (0.6 percent). The regional population less than 18 years is 93,941. The population under 18 years by race is 90,597 white (96.5 percent), 2,565 African American (2.7 percent), and 779 other races (0.8 percent).

The region offers higher education opportunities, with six colleges, one university, and the Quillen College of Medicine. The five largest employers are Eastman Chemical Company, Quebecor, Columbia-HCA Health Care Corp., Five Rivers Manufacturing, LLC, and Johnson City Medical Center.

Council History

The council was organized in 1983, by service providers who were interested in networking and having grassroots influence on decisions affecting children and families. The following accomplishments reflect continuing support for developing programs that assure better quality of life for our children and youth.

1983	Established the Upper East Tennessee Children's Services Council.
1984	Held a child sexual abuse forum, "Our Children - Your Children."
1985	Formed a clearinghouse committee to develop ways to better coordinate services for hard-to-place children.
1986	Began the annual breakfast for regional legislators.
1986	Began co-sponsorship of the Greene County Health Fair for fourth graders.
1987	Developed a resource manual for developmentally delayed children. Hosted the Joint Select Committee on Children and Youth. Developed a Speaker's Bureau Booklet on Teen Pregnancy Prevention.
1989	Sponsored Greene County Health and Safety Fair.
1990	Sponsored Greene County Health and Safety Fair.
1991	Held brunch to honor Region I state legislators.

1992 Co-sponsored the "1992 Showcase of Model Programs on Teen Pregnancy and School Dropout."

1993 Began annual breakfast for regional legislators.
Held Federal Formula Grant Training.
Hosted "Meet Your Candidates Brunch."

1995 Presented the first Northeast Council Child Advocacy Award.
Sponsored seminar on adolescent sexual assault.

1996 Hosted annual breakfast for regional legislators.
Sponsored seminar on "Gangs, Drugs and Related Criminal Activity."
Presented the workshop on "Anger Management in Children."
Sponsored Health and Safety Fair for fifth graders in Johnson City.
Sponsored Washington County Child Abuse Prevention Poster Contest in fifth grade classes in the region with the theme "Hands Are For Helping."
Hosted "Meet Your Candidates Brunch."

1997 Sponsored seminar, "Total Teen Wellness."
Sponsored seminar, "Building Self-Esteem in Children."
Hosted annual breakfast for regional legislators.
Sponsored seminar "The Great Denial: Substance Abuse in Our Communities."

Council Structure

More than 200 individuals are members of the council and are drawn from the eight-county region.

The council structure is based on bylaws that may be amended by the general membership. Council activities are guided by the Executive Board - the president, vice president, president elect, past president, secretary, treasurer, and chairs of standing committees. The officers are elected by the general membership. The president appoints the chair of each standing committee.

The committees include Juvenile Justice, Child Abuse and Neglect, Legislative, Coalition for the Preschooler, Coalition for the Young Child, Adolescent Health, Membership and Nominating, and Hospitality and Public Relations.

Council Awards

The Northeast Council presents the Child Advocacy Award each May to a council member. Nominations are accepted from council members only. The nomination must include documentation on the nominee's commitment to children. The recipient of the Northeast Council's Child Advocacy Award is also nominated for the statewide Jim Pryor Advocacy Award presented annually by TCCY.

Council Budget

The council receives an annual allocation from the TCCY budget. The annual membership fee is $5.00 and is supplemented by minimal conference fees.

Northeast Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 3rd

For the Northeast Region, two out of seven health indicators are higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of total population enrolled in TennCare in the Northeast Region during 1996 - 24 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in the Northeast Region during 1995 - 37 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.

The other five health indicators in the Northeast Region are lower than the state average.

- Lower percent of low birth weight babies born in 1995 - 7.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Lower infant mortality rate - 6.1 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000.
- Lower child death rate - 23.6 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Lower teen violent death rate - 52.4 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate - 41 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 compared to 55.8 per 1,000.

Three out of five social indicators in the Northeast Region are higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 21.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Higher percent of juvenile court referrals in 1995 - 6.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.
- Higher rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 10.3 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.0 per 1,000.

The other two social indicators are lower than the state average.

- Lower percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in the Northeast Region in school year 1995-96 - 3.6 percent compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.
- Lower indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 8.2 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.

Only one economic indicator in the Northeast Region is higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of the population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 13.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.

The other three economic indicators are lower in the Northeast Region than the state average.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $16,843 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.
- Lower percent of children who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 10.5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Lower percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 33.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Northeast Tennessee Region

CARTER GREENE HANCOCK HAWKINS
JOHNSON SULLIVAN UNICOI WASHINGTON

Health Indicators

	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	24.0 %	24.8 %	-3.2%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	37.0 %	40.4 %	-8.4%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.4 %	7.1 %	4.2%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6.1	9.6	-36.5%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	23.6	30.1	-21.6%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	52.4	84.8	-38.2%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	41.0	44.7	-8.3%

Social Indicators

	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of students receiving special education	21.7 %	18.3 %	18.6%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.6 %	5.1 %	-29.4%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	8.2	5.7	43.9%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	6.3 %	5.2 %	21.2%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.3	7.1	45.1%

Economic Indicators

	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Per capita income	$16,843	$14,342	17.4%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.5 %	10.7 %	-1.9%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.2 %	13.7 %	-3.6%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.9 %	29.6 %	14.5%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.
** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Northeast Tennessee Region Compared to State

CARTER JOHNSON GREENE SULLIVAN HANCOCK UNICOI HAWKINS WASHINGTON

	REGION 1	STATE
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	24.0 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	37.0 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.4 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6.1	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	23.6	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	52.4	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	41.0	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	21.7 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.6 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	8.2	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	6.3 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.3	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$16,843	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.5 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.2 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.9 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth

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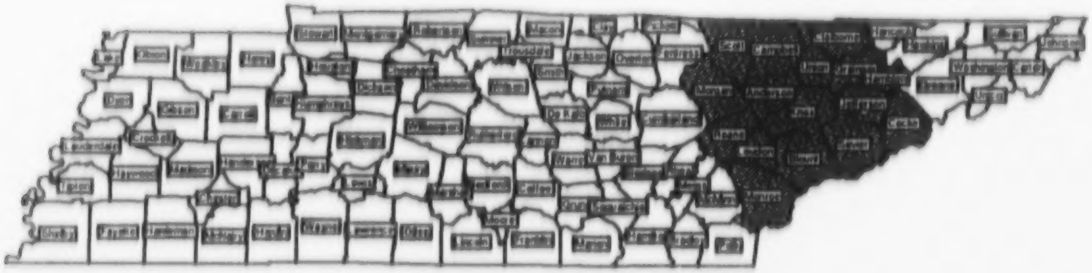

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Anderson: Clinton
Blount: Maryville
Campbell: Jacksboro
Claiborne: Tazewell
Cocke: Newport
Grainger: Rutledge
Hamblen: Morristown
Jefferson: Dandridge
Knox: Knoxville
Loudon: Loudon
Monroe: Madisonville
Morgan: Wartburg
Roane: Kingston
Scott: Huntsville
Sevier: Sevierville
Union: Maynardville

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 912,210

WHITE: 857,764 — 94.0%
BLACK: 45,245 — 5.0%
OTHER: 9,201 — 1.0%

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 215,046

WHITE: 198,383 — 92.2%
BLACK: 13,949 — 6.5%
OTHER: 2,714 — 1.3%

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1992

The East Tennessee Regional Council on Children and Youth

The East Tennessee Region is primarily rural, with the exception of Knoxville/Knox County, and culturally has a strong Appalachian flavor. The region is composed of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union counties. This region is located in the valley of the Tennessee River, bordered to the north by Kentucky, to the south by the Smoky Mountains, to the east on the line from Claiborne to Cocke County, and to the west by the Cumberland Plateau.

The region's population is 912,201, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The population by race is 857,764 white (94 percent), 45,245 African American (5 percent), and 9,210 other races (1 percent). The regional population less than 18 years is 215,046. The population under 18 years by race is 198,383 (92.2 percent) white, 13,949 (6.5 percent) African American, and 2,714 (1.3 percent) other races.

Council History

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth was organized in the early 1980s to work in coordination with the Tennessee Children's Services Commission and to promote community education and awareness of issues affecting children and their families. The East Tennessee Council has provided a forum for children's services professionals, state agencies, special interest groups, parents, and concerned citizens to interact and network to better service provision.

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth has had three regional coordinators, Dr. Mary (Mame) MacIllwain, Mrs. Julie Burnette, and Mr. Robert E. Smith, since its inception.

Council Structure

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth operates under a set of bylaws developed by the council's general membership. This document is reviewed regularly and updated as needed.

The four committees that serve The East Tennessee Council are listed below:

- ✓ The **Executive Committee** is the governing body of the East Tennessee Council. The four elected officers (president, president elect, secretary, and treasurer), the immediate past president, and the chairpersons of the four standing committees make up this body. The four elected officers are elected by the general membership, while the chairpersons of the four standing committees are selected by the respective committee.
- ✓ The **Nominating Committee** identifies and recruits members to serve the East Tennessee Council as officers for the upcoming year. This committee presents a slate of candidates for each office to the general membership. The new officers are installed at the annual Business Meeting, traditionally held on the first Wednesday in May.

- ✓ The **Membership/Public Relations Committee** plans strategies, as needed, to recruit new members from the 16-county region of East Tennessee. In addition, this committee assists other standing committees and special task forces in publicizing programs and special events.

- ✓ The **Legislative/Public Policy Committee** tracks local, state, and federal legislation concerning or having an effect on children, youth, and families. It prepares and disseminates positions on such public policy issues and actively advocates for the best interest of children and youth.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice/Community Education Committee** plans and organizes professional and community education programs on various issues relating to children and youth including juvenile justice, adolescent pregnancy, early intervention, child abuse prevention, and how to be an effective advocate.

In recent years, the membership of the East Tennessee Council has risen from an average of 190 individuals and agency representatives to a current total of 374 members.

Council Awards

In 1992, the East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth renamed its annual award, The Dr. Mary (Mame) MacIllwain Advocate of the Year Award, in honor of the long-time East Tennessee regional coordinator who retired at that time.

The recipient of this award must be a member in good standing with the council (i.e., have paid dues and have been active in the council), and be actively involved in advocacy for children and their families above and beyond regular professional or personal requirements.

Nominations for this award must be received prior to March 15 for presentation to the general membership and are voted on at the April meeting of the council. The award is presented at the annual Business Meeting in May.

Council Budget

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth charges minimal membership fees of $2.00 for students, $5.00 for individuals, and $20.00 for agencies enrolling up to five members.

In addition, some funds are raised via registration fees at council special events and seminars, but these funds are minimal due to the council's desire to provide educational opportunities at or near cost. Finally, the council receives an allocation of funds in the TCCY budget.

East Tennessee Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 2nd

Two out of seven health indicators are higher in the East Tennessee Region compared to the state as a whole.

- Higher percent of the total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 23.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher teen violent death rate in 1995 - 94.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.

The other five health indicators in the East Tennessee Region are lower than the state average.

- Lower percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 17.5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Lower percent of low-birth-weight babies born in 1995 - 8.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 8.2 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Lower child death rate in 1995 - 27.8 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 48 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.

Two of the five social indicators in the East Tennessee Region are higher than the state average.

- Percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 20.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 9.7 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.

Three of the five social indicators in the East Tennessee Region are lower than the state average.

- Lower percent of high school dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.
- Lower percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court in 1996 - 3.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.

- Lower rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 8.4 per 1,000 in the region compared to 9.0 - the state average.

Three of the four economic indicators are lower in the East Tennessee Region than the state average.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $18,224 in the region compared to $19,450 - the state average.
- Lower percent of children getting AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 11.7 percent in the region compared the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Lower percent of students participating in the free or reduced-price lunches in school year 1995-96 - 33 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

One economic indicator is higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 12.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.

East Tennessee Region

ANDERSON BLOUNT CAMPBELL CLAIBORNE COCKE GRAINGER HAMBLEN JEFFERSON
KNOX LOUDON MONROE MORGAN ROANE SCOTT SEVIER UNION

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	23.9 %	24.8 %	-3.6%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	17.5 %	26.5 %	-34.0%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.1 %	7.4 %	9.5%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2	8.7	-5.7%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	27.8	29.6	-6.1%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	94.7	56.5	67.6%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	48.0	50.8	-5.5%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	20.1 %	17.8 %	12.9%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.0 %	5.1 %	-21.6%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.7	8.3	16.9%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	3.9 %	3.1 %	25.8%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	8.4	7.8	7.7%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$18,224	$15,020	21.3%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	11.7 %	12.7 %	-7.9%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.8 %	14.5 %	-11.7%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.0 %	29.9 %	10.4%

* Acronym for The State of the Child In Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

East Tennessee Region Compared to State

ANDERSON BLOUNT CAMPBELL CLAIBORNE COCKE GRAINGER HAMBLEN JEFFERSON
KNOX LOUDON MONROE MORGAN ROANE SCOTT SEVIER UNION

	REGION 2	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	23.9 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	17.5 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.1 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	27.8	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	94.7	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	48.0	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	20.1 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.0 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.7	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	3.9 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	8.4	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$18,224	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	11.7 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.8 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.0 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

East Tennessee Region (Excluding Knox)

ANDERSON BLOUNT CAMPBELL CLAIBORNE COCKE GRAINGER HAMBLEN JEFFERSON
LOUDON MONROE MORGAN ROANE SCOTT SEVIER UNION

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	27.3 %	27.9 %	-2.2%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	19.1 %	28.7 %	-33.4%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.8 %	7.0 %	11.4%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2	9.9	-17.2%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	29.7	27.2	9.2%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	110.5	70.8	56.1%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	51.7	48.4	6.8%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	20.6 %	19.0 %	8.4%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.8 %	6.2 %	-38.7%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.4	7.0	34.3%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.2 %	3.5 %	20.0%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	8.7	7.4	17.6%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$16,227	$13,436	20.8%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	11.8 %	12.4 %	-4.8%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	14.3 %	16.5 %	-13.3%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.8 %	33.6 %	9.5%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

East Tennessee Region (Excluding Knox) Compared to State

ANDERSON	BLOUNT	CAMPBELL	CLAIBORNE	COCKE	GRAINGER	HAMBLEN	JEFFERSON
LOUDON	MONROE	MORGAN	ROANE	SCOTT	SEVIER	UNION	

	REGION 2	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	27.3 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	19.1 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.8 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	29.7	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	110.5	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	51.7	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	20.6 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.8 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.4	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.2 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	8.7	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$16,227	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	11.8 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	14.3 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.8 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Knox County Compared to State

	KNOX COUNTY	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	18.3 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	15.0 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.4 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	24.6	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	69.1	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	41.9	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	19.3 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.2 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.3	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	3.4 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	8.1	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$21,549	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	11.7 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	10.3 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	25.5 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth

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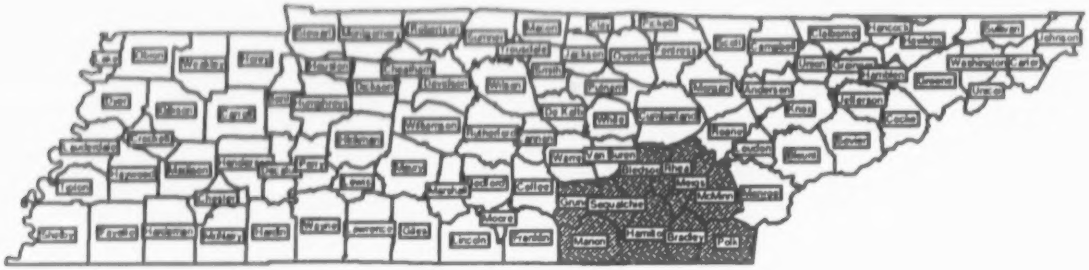
Lake
Obion
Weakley
Henry
Stewart
Montgomery
Robertson
Sumner
Macon
Clay
Pickett
Scott
Campbell
Claiborne
Hancock
Hawkins
Sullivan
Johnson
Trousdale
Jackson
Overton
Fentress
Union
Grainger
Hamblen
Washington
Carter
Houston
Cheatham
Dickson
Davidson
Wilson
Smith
Putnam
Morgan
Anderson
Greene
Unicoi
Dyer
Gibson
Carroll
Benton
Humphreys
Williamson
Rutherford
De Kalb
White
Cumberland
Knox
Jefferson
Cocke
Lauderdale
Crockett
Hickman
Cannon
Roane
Loudon
Blount
Sevier
Tipton
Haywood
Madison
Henderson
Decatur
Perry
Maury
Warren
Van Buren
Bledsoe
Rhea
Meigs
McMinn
Monroe
Chester
Lewis
Marshall
Bedford
Coffee
Grun
Sequatchie
Shelby
Fayette
Hardeman
McNairy
Hardin
Wayne
Lawrence
Giles
Moore
Lincoln
Franklin
Marion
Hamilto
Bradley
Polk

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Bledsoe: Pikeville **Bradley: Cleveland** **Grundy: Altamont** **Hamilton: Chattanooga** **McMinn: Athens**
Marion: Jasper **Meigs: Decatur** **Polk: Benton** **Rhea: Dayton** **Sequatchie: Dunlap**

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 505,551		POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 122,995	
WHITE: 438,144	86.7%	WHITE: 101,100	82.2%
BLACK: 62,183	12.3%	BLACK: 20,268	16.5%
OTHER: 5,224	1.0%	OTHER: 1,627	1.3%

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1992

THE SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Ten counties make up the Southeast region that borders Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. The counties are Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, and Sequatchie. Chattanooga, the state's fourth largest city, sits along the bank of the Tennessee River in the southeastern corner of the state.

The region's total population is 505,551, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The total population by race is 438,144 (86.7 percent) white, 62,183 (12.3 percent) African American, and 5,224 (1 percent) other races. For children under 18 years, the population is 122,995. The population of children under 18 by race is 101,100 (82.2 percent) white, 20,268 (16.5 percent) African American, and 1,627 (1.3 percent) other races.

The Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth works with other regional advocacy groups, such as the local Association on the Education of Young Children, the Southeast Tennessee Association on Child Care, and the Southeast Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare. Many of the members in the Southeast Council are members of all or some of the other groups. This strengthens the Southeast's advocacy efforts.

Council History

The Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth has its roots in the Office of Child Development and the International Year of the Child. The regional council started in the Southeast in 1978 with the Tennessee Children's Services Commission. The council has a history of legislative advocacy. In the beginning, the Legislative Committee met every week during the legislative session and provided advocacy training.

Early childhood issues were the focus of the council's initial activities. In 1978, juvenile justice issues became a part of the council's work when the Tennessee Children's Services Commission and the Juvenile Justice Commission were merged into TCCY.

Council membership and influence have grown over the years. With the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention grants, Kids Count Project publications, training opportunities, workshops, and networking meetings, the council touches hundreds of people throughout the region.

The council's activities and accomplishments include:

1989 Attended the first annual Children's Advocacy Day in Nashville.

1993 Sponsored/participated in local events during the Select Committee on Children and Youth's Chattanooga visit.
Hearings and visits on early childhood initiatives were among the activities.
Held a truancy prevention forum.
Held a forum for the region's rural counties.

1994 Provided the Department of Human Services' Policy and Procedure Manual to Foster Care Association members.
Included foster parents in leadership and legislative meetings.

1995 Developed an information and referral resource directory to be updated yearly for legislators, media, and advocates.

Provided funds for Dream Houses to be built for children at four sites.

1996 Co-sponsored a "Children and Families First Forum" with the Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare, United Way, Invest in Children, The Department of Human Service, Chattanooga's Metropolitan Council, and Family and Children's Services. Presentations were made by Commissioners from the Departments of Children's Services, Education, and Human Services.

Co-Sponsored with the Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth a one-day forum, "Youth with Serious Emotional Disorders - A Different Approach."

1997 Held a legislative reception and open house with legislators from four rural counties, other elected officials, and educational personnel.

Tommy Perkins of Chattanooga received the Second Annual Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award from TCCY.

Hosted the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Task Force's public hearing on "Minority Juveniles in Confinement."

Sponsored a presentation on the southeast regional family resource centers. Seven family resource center directors discussed their centers and related efforts.

1998 Participated in TCCY's Children's Advocacy Day with 23 advocates from Chattanooga to bring issues of concern before the legislative delegation.

Sponsored a joint training meeting on gang violence with the Southeast Tennessee Association on Child Care.

Hosted the second Disproportionate Minority Confinement Task Force's pubic hearing on "Solutions: Highlights of Prevention, Intervention and Diversion Programs."

Council Structure

The Southeast Council is has developed bylaws that provide structure for the council. Council officers and committee chairs and co-chairs are elected by the general membership. The committees of the councils are listed below:

- ✓ The Executive Committee made up of four elected officers (the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer) and the chairs and co-chairs of the Legislative, Public Relations, Hospitality, and Membership and Nominations/Awards committees. Terms are usually for two years.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** tracks legislation and public policy about children, youth, and families. The committee develops positions on bills and other policies and articulates the council's positions and concerns to the general membership, members of the legislature, and other policy-making bodies.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice/Youth Issues Committee** promotes and encourages initiatives and programs, provides training on issues, and disseminates current and relevant information.

- ✓ The **Membership Committee** works to increase council membership through publicizing events, awards, and purpose of the council.

- ✓ The **Public Relations Committee** provides hospitality and refreshments at all council and Commission events.

- ✓ The **Hospitality Committee** works with the Public Relations Committee by providing hospitality and refreshments at council and Commission events. This committee, also, provides these activities at many other collaborative events in the community.

- ✓ The **Nominations/Awards Committee** prepares and presents the slate of officers and committee chairs for election. This committee also coordinates councils' awards program that promotes recognition of outstanding individuals in the council.

The Hiwasee Council on Children and Youth

The **Hiwassee Council on Children and Youth**, a sub-regional council, covers the five northeastern counties, Bradley, McMinn, Polk, Meigs, and Rhea. The council has separate meetings in Bradley County and participates in the Southeast Council's meetings.

The president of the Hiwassee Council is a member of the Southeast Council's Executive Committee. The Hiwassee Council's committees function similarly to those of the Southeast Council.

The executive committee of the Hiwasee Council has three officers (president, vice president and secretary) and four committee chairs (Legislative, Public Relations, Membership, and Nominations/Awards).

Council Awards

The Outstanding Service Award is presented annually by the Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth and the Hiwassee Council on Children and Youth to recognize a member from each council for outstanding service. A nominee must be an active member of either council; have worked more than 10 years in the social services or education field; and have served beyond the regular call of duty. The recipient is honored in May at the end of the council year.

The Child Advocacy Award is presented to recognize an individual's years of advocacy efforts for children, youth, and families. The Executive Committees of the Southeast Council and the Hiwasee Council occasionally collaborate to honor an individual.

Council Budget

The council receives membership fees of $10 for individuals; $20, agencies, which are allowed two voting members; $5, students; and $100, corporate organizations, which are allowed two voting members and unlimited attendance. The council also receives an annual allocation from the legislature though the TCCY budget.

The Hiwassee Council's budget is operated through the Southeast Council's treasury. Membership fees are paid to the Southeast Council. Any member or agency that resides in or provides services to the five-county Hiwassee area automatically is included in the Hiwassee Council.

Southeast Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 7th

Three of the seven health indicators in the Southeast Region are higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 31.6 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.

- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 35.7 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.

- Higher teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 56.9 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000 females.

One health indicator is the same as the state average. The percent of the population enrolled in TennCare in 1996 in the region and the state average was 22.7 percent.

The other three health indicators were lower in the Southeast Region compared to the state average.

- Lower percent of low-birth-weight babies born in 1995 - 8.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 9.2 per 1,000 live births compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Lower teen violent death rate in 1995 - 53.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 compared to the state average of 91.8.

Four of the five social indicators in Southeast Tennessee are higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 19.6 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.

- Higher percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.

- Higher indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 11.5 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.

- Higher rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 11.8 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

Only one social indicator is lower in the Southeast Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 4.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.

Two out of four economic indicators in the Southeast Region were higher than the state average.

- Slightly higher per capita income in 1994 - $19,492 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.
- Higher percent of the population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 13.5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.

The other two economic indicators are lower in the Southeast Region than the state as a whole.

- Slightly lower percent of children under 18 who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 13 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Lower percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 33.6 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Southeast Tennessee Region

BLEDSOE BRADLEY GRUNDY HAMILTON MCMINN
MARION MEIGS POLK RHEA SEQUATCHIE

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	22.7 %	23.2 %	-2.2%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	31.6 %	28.5 %	10.9%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.4 %	7.4 %	13.5%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.2	7.4	24.3%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	35.7	33.4	6.9%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	53.7	67.7	-20.7%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	56.9	63.8	-10.8%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	19.6 %	18.0 %	8.9%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	5.0 %	5.5 %	-9.1%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	11.5	9.6	19.8%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.3 %	2.5 %	72.0%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	11.8	8.1	45.7%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$19,492	$16,201	20.3%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	13.0 %	13.8 %	-5.8%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.5 %	14.6 %	-7.5%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.6 %	30.1 %	11.6%

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* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Southeast Tennessee Region Compared to State

BLEDSOE BRADLEY GRUNDY HAMILTON MCMINN
MARION MEIGS POLK RHEA SEQUATCHIE

	REGION 3	STATE
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	22.7 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	31.6 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.4 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.2	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	35.7	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	53.7	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	56.9	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	19.6 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	5.0 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	11.5	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.3 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	11.8	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$19,492	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	13.0 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.5 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	33.6 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child In Tennessee for 1996

Southeast Tennessee Region (Excluding Hamilton)

BLEDSOE BRADLEY GRUNDY MCMINN MARION
MEIGS POLK RHEA SEQUATCHIE

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	25.7 %	25.9 %	-0.8%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	32.6 %	33.7 %	-3.3%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.3 %	6.6 %	10.6%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.6	6.6	60.6%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	31.0	23.7	30.8%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	68.0	73.3	-7.2%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	56.2	58.0	-3.1%

Social Indicators

Percent of students receiving special education	22.1 %	21.1 %	4.7%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.8 %	6.0 %	-20.0%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	12.3	9.5	29.5%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.7 %	2.9 %	62.1%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	11.4	6.4	78.1%

Economic Indicators

Per capita income	$15,881	$13,279	19.6%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.7 %	11.5 %	-7.0%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.5 %	16.0 %	-15.6%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.1 %	32.0 %	12.8%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Southeast Tennessee Region (Excluding Hamilton) Compared To State

BLEDSOE BRADLEY GRUNDY MCMINN MARION
MEIGS POLK RHEA SEQUATCHIE

	REGION 3	STATE
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	25.7 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	32.6 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.3 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.6	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	31.0	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	68.0	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	56.2	55.8

Social Indicators

	REGION 3	STATE
Percent of students receiving special education	22.1 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.8 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	12.3	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.7 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	11.4	9.0

Economic Indicators

	REGION 3	STATE
Per capita income	$15,881	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.7 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.5 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.1 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Hamilton County Compared to State

	HAMILTON COUNTY	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	20.3 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	30.8 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	9.3 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.0	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	39.4	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	41.7	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	57.4	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	17.3 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	5.2 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.9	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.0 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	12.1	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$22,334	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	14.8 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	13.6 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	31.4 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth

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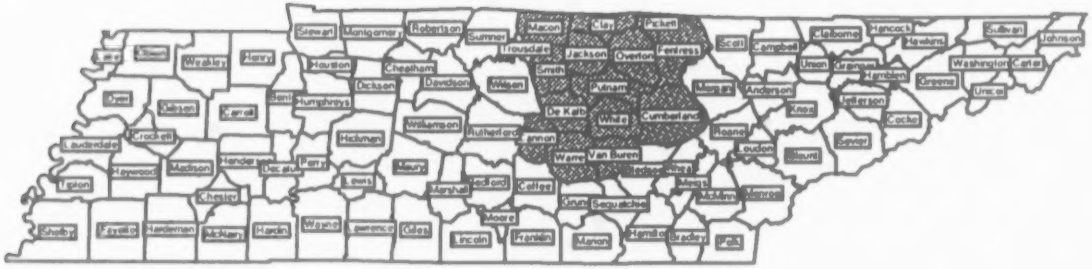
Macon
Clay
Pickett
Trousdale
Jackson
Overton
Fentress
Smith
Putnam
De Kalb
White
Cumberland
Cannon
Warren
Van Buren
Shelby
Tipton
Lauderdale
Dyer
Lake
Obion
Weakley
Henry
Gibson
Crockett
Haywood
Fayette
Hardeman
Madison
Carroll
Benton
Henderson
Chester
McNairy
Hardin
Decatur
Perry
Wayne
Lewis
Lawrence
Hickman
Humphreys
Houston
Stewart
Montgomery
Robertson
Sumner
Cheatham
Dickson
Davidson
Williamson
Wilson
Rutherford
Maury
Marshall
Giles
Lincoln
Bedford
Coffee
Moore
Franklin
Grundy
Sequatchie
Marion
Hamilton
Bradley
Polk
Rhea
Meigs
McMinn
Monroe
Roane
Loudon
Blount
Sevier
Knox
Anderson
Morgan
Scott
Campbell
Union
Claiborne
Grainger
Hancock
Hawkins
Hamblen
Jefferson
Cocke
Greene
Washington
Unicoi
Carter
Sullivan
Johnson

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Cannon: Woodbury
Jackson: Gainesboro
Smith: Carthage
Clay: Celina
Macon: Lafayette
Van Buren: Spencer
Cumberland: Crossville
Overton: Livingston
Warren: McMinnville
Dekalb: Smithville
Pickett: Byrdstown
White: Sparta
Fentress: Jamestown
Putnam: Cookeville

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 259,201

WHITE: 253,510	97.8%
BLACK: 3,753	1.4%
OTHER: 1,938	0.8%

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 61,512

WHITE: 60,055	97.6%
BLACK: 963	1.6%
OTHER: 494	0.8%

Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1992

THE UPPER CUMBERLAND COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Upper Cumberland region is composed of 14 counties in the northeastern portion of Middle Tennessee. The region covers 5,093 square miles and has a total population of approximately 280,000. All 14 counties in the region have been officially designated Appalachian by the Appalachian Regional Act of 1965 and subsequent amendments. The counties in the region include Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, and White.

The region's total population is 259,510, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The total population by race is 253,510 (97.8 percent) white, 3,753 (1.4 percent) African American, and 1,938 (0.8 percent) other races. The population for children under 18 is 61,512. The region's population under 18 years by race is 60,055 white (97.6 percent), 963 (1.6 percent) African American, and 494 (0.8 percent) other races.

Council History

The Upper Cumberland Regional Council on Children and Youth was organized in response to the Child Development Act of 1974. It is an independent, incorporated, voluntary association of advocates for children and families. Membership includes service providers from state departments, private agencies, and local governments, and other interested individuals from the 14-county Upper Cumberland Region.

The council, which meets regularly to provide an opportunity for information sharing and networking, has initiated parenting education projects, health fairs, public awareness campaigns, and forums on a variety of issues, including child abuse prevention, juvenile court issues, health and safety, early childhood issues, education issues, and legislative advocacy. Specific accomplishments include:

1985	Coordinated a seven-week course in "Parenting of Teens and Toddlers" with the assistance of 26 community volunteers and resource people.
1986	Sponsored the "Hunt for Health," a family health fair and screening with over 500 participants.
1987	Sponsored a series of classes for child care workers and parents of young children in conjunction with the Week of the Young Child.
1988	Sponsored a series of teacher in-service trainings on children in foster care.
1988	Co-Sponsored a Child Abuse Prevention Public Awareness Campaign.
1989	Sponsored the Kimberley Project to visit three schools.
1993	Sponsored a conference on "School Dropout Prevention and Education Reform." Sponsored the Juvenile Justice Truancy Forum.
1995	Sponsored Advocacy Training Workshop and, in June, a "Battle of the Bands" teen awareness event.
1997	Initiated annual Upper Cumberland Networking Conference on "The State of the Child in the Upper Cumberland."

Council Structure

Approximately 150 council members represent agencies, government, and providers from the 14 counties in the region.

The council works through its Executive Committee and standing committees. Membership on standing committees is open to any interested council member. Chairpersons are appointed annually by the Executive Committee. The committees are as follows:

- ✓ The **Executive Committee** is composed of the council officers and appointed standing committee chairpersons. The immediate past president of the council is a voting member of this committee. The Executive Committee acts on all matters arising in the interval between regular council meetings and reports its actions at the next council meeting. The budget is planned and approved by this committee annually. The Executive Committee plans, advises, and organizes the activities of the council for the year.

- ✓ The **Program Committee** identifies topics of interest to the council and recruits presenters for monthly forums September through May each year. This committee also coordinates and plans special projects of the council with the appropriate standing committee. The Executive Committee currently performs the duties of this committee.

- ✓ The **Membership Committee** is responsible for the development of membership and hospitality at meetings. This committee provides new member orientation and promotes the council throughout the 14-county region.

- ✓ The **Nominating Committee** presents a slate of suggested officers for the following year and is in charge of the annual awards nomination and presentation. The outgoing immediate past president appoints this committee at the April meeting.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** establishes a line of communication with area legislators in a variety of ways, including planning and hosting legislative receptions, coordinating a legislative alert telephone network, and coordinating Children's Advocacy Day participation.

- ✓ The **Youth Issues Committee** plans and coordinates training and special events that promote the welfare of youth in the community.

Council Awards

Each year the council gives members an opportunity to recognize an individual who has demonstrated outstanding service to children and families in the region. These individuals have made a difference in improving or expanding services to children and youth. The nominator must be a member of the council, but the nominee does not. Nominees must have lived in the region at least one year.

Criteria for selection include length of service, scope of service, and impact. Certificates of recognition are presented to all nominees. The award and certificates are presented at the annual May meeting.

Council Budget

The Executive Committee plans the council's budget annually. The council receives an annual allocation from the TCCY budget. The committee determines how to spend the state allocation and establishes the amount of dues. Dues are currently $10.00 for an individual membership and $50 for an agency with five to 10 voting members.

Upper Cumberland Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 5th

Three of the seven health indicators in the Upper Cumberland Region are higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 26.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 38 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Higher teen violent death rate in 1995 - 96.9 per 100,000 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.

The other four health indicators are lower in the Upper Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 26.5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Lower percent of low-birth-weight babies born in 1995 - 7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 5.6 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 46.3 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.

Two out of five social indicators are higher in the Upper Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Slightly higher indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 9.8 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.
- Higher rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 10.2 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

The other three social indicators are lower in the Upper Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 17.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.

- Lower percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 2.6 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.

- Lower percent of children referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.

Only one out of four economic indicators in the Upper Cumberland Region is higher than the state average.

- Higher percent of students participating in free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 36.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

The other three economic indicators are lower in the Upper Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $15,457 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.

- Lower percent of children under 18 who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 8.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.

- Slightly lower percent of the population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 12.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.

Upper Cumberland Tennessee Region

CANNON	CLAY	CUMBERLAND	DEKALB	FENTRESS	JACKSON	MACON
OVERTON	PICKETT	PUTNAM	SMITH	VAN BUREN	WARREN	WHITE

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	26.9 %	26.2 %	2.7%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	26.5 %	39.5 %	-32.9%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.0 %	7.0 %	0.0%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.6	8.7	-35.6%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	38.0	30.0	26.7%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	96.9	62.3	55.5%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	46.3	46.7	-0.9%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	17.8 %	15.5 %	14.8%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	2.6 %	7.0 %	-62.9%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.8	8.9	10.1%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.0 %	3.4 %	47.1%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.2	8.0	27.5%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$15,457	$12,531	23.4%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	8.9 %	9.0 %	-1.1%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.4 %	13.7 %	-9.5%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.4 %	33.3 %	9.3%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Upper Cumberland Tennessee Region Compared to State

CANNON CLAY CUMBERLAND DEKALB FENTRESS JACKSON MACON
OVERTON PICKETT PUTNAM SMITH VAN BUREN WARREN WHITE

	REGION 4	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	26.9 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	26.5 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.0 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.6	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	38.0	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	96.9	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	46.3	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	17.8 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	2.6 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.8	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.0 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.2	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$15,457	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	8.9 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.4 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.4 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth

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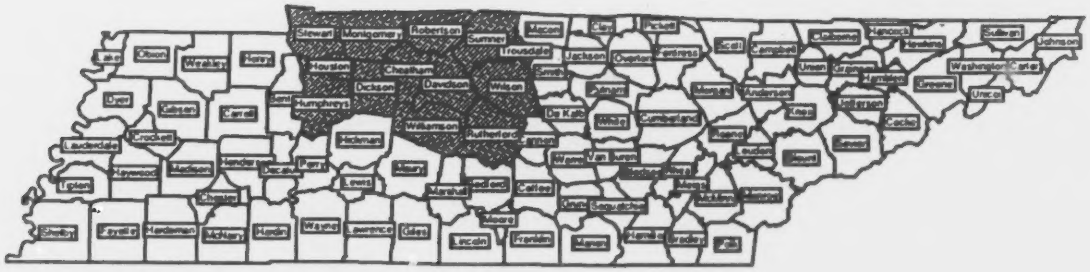
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Lauderdale
Williamson
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Monroe
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Bedford
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Moore
Shelby
Fayette
Hardeman
McNairy
Hardin
Wayne
Lawrence
Giles
Lincoln
Franklin
Marion
Hamilton
Bradley
Polk

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Cheatham: Ashland city **Davidson: Nashville** **Dickson: Charlotte** **Houston: Erin** **Hunphreys: Waverly**
Montgomery: Clarksville **Robertson: Springfield** **Rutherford: Murfreesboro** **Stewart: Dover** **Sumner: Gallatin**
Trousdale: Hartsville **Williamson: Franklin** **Wilson: Lebanon**

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 1,214,641

WHITE: 1,008,163	**83.0%**
BLACK: 186,554	**15.4%**
OTHER: 19,924	**1.6%**

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 314,928

WHITE: 248,460	**78.9%**
BLACK: 60,184	**19.1%**
OTHER: 6,284	**2.0%**

Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1992

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The Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth

Tennessee's Mid-Cumberland region has rolling hills, flat land, high cliffs, caves, dense forests, rivers and several large lakes. The region is composed of 13 counties, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson.

The state capital, Nashville, is a vital transportation, business, and tourism center for North America. In the state's center, the Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) comprises eight counties with over one million in population, almost one-fifth of the total state population. The Nashville MSA is within 600 miles of half the nation's population and three-quarters of the country's major markets. All or part of 27 states is within this 600-mile radius.

The region's robust broad-based economy has produced consistent growth for several decades. From this broad base, several business sectors stand out - the region's interrelated tourism, music, and entertainment industries, publishing, health care management, and transportation-equipment manufacturing. Top employers in the Mid-Cumberland region, excluding government agencies, are Vanderbilt University, Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corporation, Saturn Corp., Opryland USA (Gaylord Entertainment), and Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp. USA.

Vigorous population growth characterizes this region. Rutherford and Williamson Counties rank among the 50 fastest growing counties in the United States, each county expanding its population by 50 percent within just 12 years after 1980. Rutherford and Williamson Counties are each expected to have population growth rates of about 31 percent between 1990 and 2000. Cheatham County may have an increase of about 28 percent in the same period, and all counties adjacent to Nashville are projected to grow 12 percent or more by 2000.

Nashville-Davidson County's growth is strong for an urbanized area. However, growth in the next decade is expected to be greatest in nearby counties. Reasons for growth in nearby counties are business relocation and expansion and greater opportunities for growth, according to the Nashville Chamber of Commerce.

The total regional population is 1,214,641, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The population by race is 1,008,163 white (83 percent), 186,554 African American (15.4 percent), and 19,924 other races (1.6 percent). The population less than 18 years is 314,928. The youth population by race is 248,460 white (78.9 percent), 60,184 African American (19.1 percent), and 6,284 other races (2 percent).

Council History

In 1982, the Commission on Children and Youth established the Mid-Cumberland Council. Accomplishments of the council include:

1983 Sponsored legislative training featuring Senator Douglas Henry.
1987 Hosted a community meeting on teen pregnancy and parenting.

1988 Held membership meeting to increase public awareness of council activities.
Presented a workshop on "Working Together for Tennessee's Children."
Held public forums on welfare reform.
1989 Presented a program on the Department of Youth Development.
1990 Sponsored a conference on the Middle Tennessee Model Teen Pregnancy Program.
Held training on the foster care review system.
Held a council meeting on the Children's Plan
1993 Presented a program on "Grassroots Advocacy."
Presented a program on "The Legislative Forecast for Our Children."
1994 Held a program on "TennCare and the Kids in Care."
1995 Sponsored a program on Family Resource and Child Advocacy Centers.
Held a council meeting on "The Federal Crime Bill and its Effect on Tennessee's Justice System."
1996 Held the first Legislative Training Breakfast.
Held a council meeting with presentations by representatives of the Department of Children's Services and TennCare Partners.
1997 Sponsored a juvenile justice forum on Disproportionate Minority Confinement.
Hosted the Mid-Cumberland Networking Conference.
Held the Legislative Training Breakfast with opening remarks by Martha Sundquist, Governor Don Sundquist's wife.
Published the first issue of the Mid-Cumberland Outlook newsletter.

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Council Structure

The Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth has more than 400 members drawn from the 13 counties in the region.

The council structure is based on the bylaws, which can be amended by the general membership. The council's committees are listed below:

- ✓ The Executive Committee is the governing body of the council. The committee four elected officers (president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer). This committee develops policies and guidelines for the council and works with the regional coordinator to identify and address needs of children and families in the region.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** monitors legislation and public policy related to children and youth and coordinates the council's advocacy efforts.

- ✓ The **Public Relations Committee** assists in publicizing council activities and promotes and implements the membership drive annually.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice Committee** provides a forum for people involved with the juvenile justice system to identify, examine, and address issues of concern and facilitates the provision of training to support continued improvement in the juvenile justice system.

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- ✓ The **Child Welfare Committee** examines and assesses the system as it impacts families and children that are in state custody or at imminent risk of such and makes recommendations for improvement of the foster care system in the region.
- ✓ The **Child and Adolescent Health Committee** assesses and examines the health needs of children and youth; identifies gaps and barriers within health service delivery models; and makes recommendations for health service in the region.

Council Awards

The Mid-Cumberland Council presents the Child Advocacy Award annually year at the Legislative Breakfast. Nominations are accepted from council members only. The 1996-97 Mid-Cumberland Council Child Advocate of the year award winner was Pam Stanley, executive director of TRAC, Inc., a residential treatment center.

Council Budget

The council receives an annual allocation from the TCCY budget and also receives membership dues. The membership fee is $10.00 for an individual membership. Agency memberships are as follows: $25.00 for an agency of 25 employees or less (purchases three memberships); $50.00 for an agency of 25-75 employees (purchases six memberships), and $75.00 for an agency of 75 or more employees (purchases eight memberships).

Mid-Cumberland Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 1st

All seven health indicators are lower in the Mid-Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of the total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 17 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Lower percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 21.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Slightly lower percent of low-birth-weight babies born in 1995 - 8.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 7.7 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000.
- Lower child death rate in 1995 - 28.4 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Slightly lower teen violent death rate in 1995 - 90.2 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 50.7 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.

Two of five social indicators in the Mid-Cumberland Region are higher than the state average.

- Slightly higher percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 5.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.
- Slightly higher percent of high school dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 4.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.

The other three social indicators are lower than the state average.

- Lower percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 17 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Lower indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 8.8 per 1,000 compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.
- Lower rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 7.8 per 1,000 children compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

One of four economic indicators is higher in the Mid-Cumberland Region than the state was a whole.

- Higher per capita income in 1994 - $22,015 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.

The other three economic indicators are lower in the Mid-Cumberland Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of children under 18 who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 10.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Lower percent of the population to received food stamps in 1996 - 8.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.
- Lower percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program - 26.4 percent in the region in school year 1995-96 compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Mid-Cumberland Tennessee Region

CHEATHAM DAVIDSON DICKSON HOUSTON HUMPHREYS MONTGOMERY
ROBERTSON RUTHERFORD STEWART SUMNER TROUSDALE WILLIAMSON WILSON

Health Indicators

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	17.0 %	18.8 %	-9.6%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	21.1 %	28.1 %	-24.9%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.3 %	7.9 %	5.1%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.7	8.7	-11.5%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	28.4	37.6	-24.5%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	90.2	68.8	31.1%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	50.7	58.2	-12.9%

Social Indicators

Social Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of students receiving special education	17.0 %	15.4 %	10.4%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.8 %	7.0 %	-31.4%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	8.8	6.3	39.7%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.3 %	3.8 %	39.5%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.8	7.3	6.8%

Economic Indicators

Economic Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Per capita income	$22,015	$17,629	24.9%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.3 %	12.1 %	-14.9%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	8.8 %	10.8 %	-18.5%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	26.4 %	23.5 %	12.3%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.
** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Mid-Cumberland Tennessee Region Compared To State

CHEATHAM DAVIDSON DICKSON HOUSTON HUMPHREYS MONTGOMERY
ROBERTSON RUTHERFORD STEWART SUMNER TROUSDALE WILLIAMSON WILSON

	REGION 5	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	17.0 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	21.1 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.3 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.7	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	28.4	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	90.2	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	50.7	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	17.0 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.8 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	8.8	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.3 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.8	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$22,015	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.3 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	8.8 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	26.4 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Mid-Cumberland Tennessee Region (Excluding Davidson)

CHEATHAM DICKSON HOUSTON HUMPHREYS MONTGOMERY ROBERTSON
RUTHERFORD STEWART SUMNER TROUSDALE WILLIAMSON WILSON

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	14.8 %	15.3 %	-3.3%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	24.6 %	33.8 %	-27.2%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.5 %	6.8 %	10.3%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.5	8.0	-6.3%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	27.0	33.4	-19.2%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	89.2	79.2	12.6%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	42.7	46.6	-8.4%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	18.4 %	16.5 %	11.5%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.6 %	5.1 %	-29.4%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.1	5.2	75.0%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.6 %	3.5 %	31.4%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.7	6.9	11.6%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$19,541	$15,914	22.8%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	5.6 %	6.7 %	-16.4%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	6.6 %	8.9 %	-25.8%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	20.2 %	18.0 %	12.2%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Mid-Cumberland Tennessee Region (Excluding Davidson) Compared to State

CHEATHAM DICKSON HOUSTON HUMPHREYS MONTGOMERY ROBERTSON
RUTHERFORD STEWART SUMNER TROUSDALE WILLIAMSON WILSON

	REGION 5	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	14.8 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	24.6 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	7.5 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.5	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	27.0	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	89.2	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	42.7	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	18.4 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	3.6 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.1	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.6 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.7	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$19,541	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	5.6 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	6.6 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	20.2 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Davidson County Compared to State

	DAVIDSON COUNTY	*STATE*
Health Indicators	**SOC* 1996**	**SOC* 1996**
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	19.8 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	16.7 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	9.3 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.9	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	30.6	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	91.6	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	62.7	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	14.6 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	7.2 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	8.4	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	6.4 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.9	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$25,308	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	17.3 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	11.7 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	38.5 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

South Central Region

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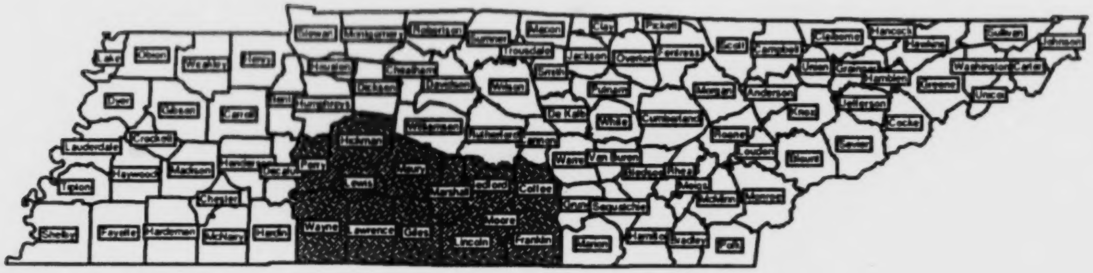

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Bedford: Shelbyville
Coffee: Manchester
Franklin: Winchester
Giles: Pulaski
Hickman: Centerville
Lawrence: Lawrenceburg
Lewis: Hohenwald
Lincoln: Fayetteville
Marshall: Lewisburg
Maury: Columbia
Moore: Lychburg
Perry: Linden
Wayne: Waynesboro

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 333,036	
WHITE: 305,865	91.8%
BLACK: 25,190	7.6%
OTHER: 1,981	0.6%

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 85,261	
WHITE: 77,076	90.4%
BLACK: 7,555	8.9%
OTHER: 630	0.7%

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1993

THE SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The South Central Tennessee region is composed of 13 counties: Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, and Wayne. The South Central Tennessee Council on Children and Youth and the TCCY coordinator work with representatives from each of the 13 counties. They also coordinate with representatives from other regions as in the case of Franklin County, which is served by both the South Central and the Southeast regions.

The region's land mass covers 6,415 square miles, making it the state's second largest district. The total regional population is 333,036, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The total regional population by race is 305,865 white (91.8 percent), 25,190 African American (7.6 percent), and 1,981 other races (0.6 percent). There are 85,261 children in the region under 18 years. By race, the regional child population is 77,076 white (90.4 percent), 7,555 African American (8.9 percent), and 630 other races (0.7 percent).

Council History

The South Central Tennessee Council on Children and Youth grew out of the Children's Agencies, Resources, Etc. or CARE committee formed in the mid-1980's by the Tennessee Children's Services Commission. In 1983, child advocates from Bedford County formed a small group to improve the quality of life for children and their families within the county using local resources. This group first expanded into Franklin. Individuals from other counties soon joined until the South Central Tennessee Children's Services Council was formed.

In 1993, The Reality Project, a nationally recognized drug awareness program, was initiated. The program has had over 2,000 youth participants in all the counties of this region. Since the program began in 1993, the recidivism rate of youth who return to court for violation of Tennessee's Drug Free Youth Act has been reduced 10 percent.

A brief history of the council includes:

1984	CARE Committee held the first preschool screening for at-risk children at the Bedford County Health Fair. Developed a *Guide to Community Services for Children.*
1985	Refined and developed the screening tool for at-risk children. Presented a child abuse prevention workshop, featuring Dr. Phil Quinn, author of *Cry Out.*
1986	Formed Franklin County CARE Committee. Held preschool screenings in Bedford and Franklin counties.
1987	CARE Committees organized to form South Central Tennessee Children's Services Council. Conducted the first regional priority issues survey Held various events on legislation, mental retardation, prevention programs, and juvenile justice. Held the Child Protection Day project with more than 10 agencies.

1988	Renamed the council the South Central Council on Children and Youth. Collaborated on a statewide inventory of children's services agencies. Held legislative training and participated in TCCY's first Children's Advocacy Day.
1990	Held training on grant writing and legislative advocacy. Sponsored the first regional conference, "A Call to Action." Participated in statewide priority setting survey. Developed position papers on dropouts and teen pregnancy. Established a teen pregnancy task force.
1991	Adopted the council's bylaws and policy statement. Developed and implemented a long-range plan for the council. Completed the Profile of Students in Maury County project. Held "Caring for Children" conference. Council produced and distributed a preschool services directory.
1992	Hosted the Regional Interagency Council Meeting and Breakfast. Conducted a juvenile justice forum. Held a regional conference introducing "Building Positive Assets." Held regional grant-writing training.
1993	Sponsored mini-workshops on drug prevention. Held a conference on family resource centers and Home Ties programs. Began The *Reality* Program.
1994	Hosted a juvenile justice forum.
1995	Conducted a Profile of Students in Coffee County project. Presented workshop on the Disproportionate Minority Confinement.
1996	Introduced various programs into all the region's counties including Communities that Care: Healthy Communities - Healthy Children; Success is a Thinking Skill; and Building Positive Assets in Children and Youth. Conducted the Summer Fun Festival showcasing resources for children and their families.
1997	Coordinated/co-sponsored Teen Summit '97 and Mini-Teen Institute.

Council Structure

The council now has over 250 members. It also includes members from other counties who serve the children of this area or are interested in the work of the council. The committees of the South Central Tennessee Council on Children and Youth and their purposes are listed below:

- ✓ The **Executive Committee,** chaired by the council president, is the governing body of the council that plans the programs and carries out a minimum of four quarterly meetings per year.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** keeps the council and area members informed on legislative issues, prepares and presents position papers, contacts legislators on behalf of the council, participates in Children's Advocacy Day, and performs other legislative functions.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice Committee** keeps the council and other child advocates informed on all juvenile justice issues, provides technical assistance, special programs, workshops, and assists

TCCY in complying with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

- ✓ The **Nominating Committee** assists the Executive Committee in maintaining a slate of officers.
- ✓ The **Membership Committee** assists in identifying and recruiting key people from each of the counties.
- ✓ The **CARE Committee** works on special projects dealing with youth issues, especially in the area of prevention.

Council Awards

An award for Child Advocate of the Year is presented each year. To be considered for selection, a council member should have been in good standing for a minimum of two years, support the goals and activities of the council, serve in a leadership capacity in the council, and be involved in community service beyond the scope of a professional position.

Another award is the Children's Service Award. To be considered for this award, a council member must be in good standing for a minimum of two years, support the goals and activities of the council, and be involved in community service beyond the scope of a professional position.

Council Budget

Council funds are generated through membership dues of $10.00 per individual, an annual allocation in the TCCY budget, and conference fees.

South Central Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 6th

Two of the seven health indicators are higher in the South Central Region than the state as a whole.

- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 45.2 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.

- Higher teen violent death rate in 1995 - 127.8 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.

The other five health indicators are lower in the South Central Region than the state as a whole.

- Lower percent of the total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 21.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.

- Slightly lower percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 27.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.

- Slightly lower percent of low-birth-weight babies born in 1995 - 8.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.

- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 7.6 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 49.1 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.

Three out of five social indicators are higher in the South Central Region than the state as a whole.

- Higher percent of students receiving special education in school year 1995-96 - 19.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.

- Higher indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 10.1 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.

- Higher rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 10 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

Two of the five social indicators are lower in the South Central Region than the state average.

- Slightly lower percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 4.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.
- Slightly lower percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 5 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.

All four economic indicators in the South Central Region are lower than the state average.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $16,914 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.
- Lower percent of children under 18 who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Lower percent of the population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 11.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.
- Lower percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 30.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

South Central Tennessee Region

BEDFORD COFFEE FRANKLIN GILES HICKMAN LAWRENCE
LEWIS LINCOLN MARSHALL MAURY MOORE PERRY WAYNE

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	21.7 %	21.5 %	0.9%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	27.1 %	29.7 %	-8.8%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.2 %	7.3 %	12.3%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.6	9.1	-16.5%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	45.2	31.2	44.9%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	127.8	101.1	26.4%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	49.1	55.1	-10.9%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	19.3 %	18.3 %	5.5%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.3 %	6.0 %	-28.3%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.1	4.4	129.5%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.0 %	2.5 %	100.0%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.0	6.7	49.3%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$16,914	$13,789	22.7%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	9.0 %	9.2 %	-2.2%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	11.2 %	12.7 %	-11.8%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	30.8 %	26.5 %	16.2%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

South Central Tennessee Region Compared To State

BEDFORD COFFEE FRANKLIN GILES HICKMAN LAWRENCE
LEWIS LINCOLN MARSHALL MAURY MOORE PERRY WAYNE

	REGION 6	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	21.7 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	27.1 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.2 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.6	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	45.2	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	127.8	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	49.1	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	19.3 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.3 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.1	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.0 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	10.0	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$16,914	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	9.0 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	11.2 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	30.8 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Northwest Tennessee Region

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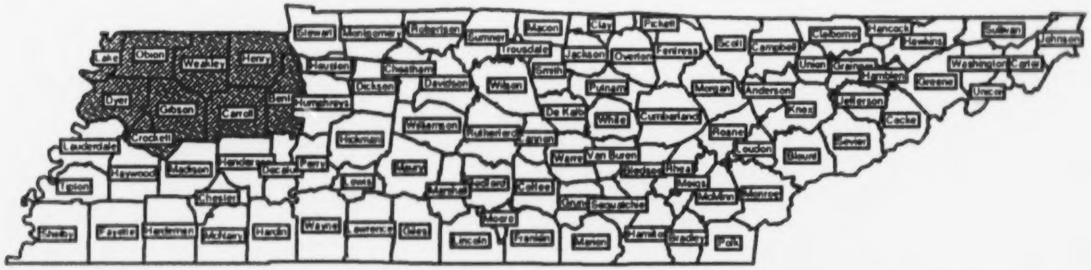
Lake
Obion
Weakley
Henry
Dyer
Gibson
Carroll
Benton
Crockett
Lauderdale
Stewart
Montgomery
Robertson
Sumner
Macon
Clay
Pickett
Scott
Campbell
Claiborne
Hancock
Hawkins
Sullivan
Johnson
Houston
Cheatham
Dickson
Davidson
Trousdale
Smith
Wilson
Jackson
Overton
Fentress
Putnam
Morgan
Anderson
Union
Grainger
Hamblen
Washington
Carter
Greene
Unicoi
Humphreys
Hickman
Williamson
Rutherford
De Kalb
White
Cumberland
Knox
Jefferson
Cocke
Sevier
Roane
Loudon
Blount
Haywood
Madison
Henderson
Decatur
Perry
Maury
Marshall
Bedford
Coffee
Warren
Van Buren
Bledsoe
Rhea
Meigs
McMinn
Monroe
Tipton
Chester
Lewis
Grundy
Sequatchie
Moore
Shelby
Fayette
Hardeman
McNairy
Hardin
Wayne
Lawrence
Giles
Lincoln
Franklin
Marion
Hamilton
Bradley
Polk

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Benton: Camden
Carroll: Huntingdon
Crockett: Alamo
Dyer: Dyersburg
Gibson: Trenton
Henry: Paris
Lake: Tiptonville
Obion: Union City
Weakley: Dresden

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 231,473

WHITE: 201,439	**87.0%**
BLACK: 28,867	**12.5%**
OTHER: 1,167	**0.5%**

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 55,291

WHITE: 45,809	**82.8%**
BLACK: 9,170	**16.6%**
OTHER: 312	**0.6%**

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Tennessee's northwestern counties of Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion, and Weakley form the Northwest Tennessee region. The most outstanding features of this nine-county region are its water-related resources. A unique natural feature of Northwest Tennessee is Reelfoot Lake, which was formed by an earthquake in 1811. The region also boasts of two other outstanding features - what is believed to be the world's largest pecan tree is located in Carroll County, and the largest known cypress tree, more than 1,300 years old, is located in Weakley County.

The nine-county region is predominantly rural, with a total population of 231,473, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The regional population by race is 201,439 white (87 percent), 28,867 African American (12.5 percent) and 1,167 other races (0.5 percent). The regional population less than 18 years is 55,291. The regional population under 18 by race is 45,809 (82.8 percent) white, 9,170 (16.6 percent) African American, and 312 (0.6 percent) other races.

The manufacturing industry employs the largest number of people in the region. The service sector employs the second largest group of individuals; this includes tourist-related facilities.

Council History

The Northwest Council on Children and Youth was organized in 1982. The council was formed to work with the Tennessee Children's Service Commission. Over the years the council has worked to increase community awareness of children's issues, provide local education and training, and advocate for policies and programs to promote the overall well-being of children and youth.

Some of the council's activities and accomplishments include:

1989	Council members attended the first annual Children's Advocacy Days in Nashville.
1992	Sponsored the first annual juvenile justice forum on "The Changing Needs In The Juvenile Justice System."
1993	Sponsored the first Children and Youth Spring Conference, including workshops for 150 students who were selected by local school officials to attend.
	Sponsored Truancy Prevention Training.
	Hosted Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon.
	Sponsored the first two-day Annual Fall Conference.
1994	Sponsored Legislative Forum and hosted the first Legislative Luncheon.
	Sponsored workshops, "New Approaches to Education, Youth Violence Conference" and "Secure Detention Facility Training."
	Sponsored the first joint conference with the Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare.
	Council hosted Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon.
1995	Sponsored workshops on "Preventing Violence in the Classroom," "Serious Juvenile Offenders," and "Legislative Training."
	Sponsored "Gangs In Our Communities Juvenile Justice Forum."

Hosted Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon.

1996 Sponsored workshops on "Welfare Reform," "Teen Suicide," and "Grant Writing Training."

Hosted Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon.

Co-sponsored first joint Youth Conference with Southwest Council on Children and Youth.

1997 Sponsored the first annual Juvenile Justice and Legislative Mini-conference.

Hosted Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon.

Sponsored workshops on "Department of Children's Services Transition Update," "Using Volunteers and Developing Mentoring Programs," and "Grant-Writing Training."

Council Structure

The council's current membership of 198 persons represents the entire Northwest Region.

The council has bylaws that are amended when necessary by the general membership. Council officers are elected by the general membership. Committee chairpersons are selected by the Executive Committee.

The committees of the Northwest Council on Children and Youth are listed below:

- ✓ The **Executive Committee** is composed of four elected officers (president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer), the past president, and the five committee chairpersons.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** coordinates all legislative activities, forums, and telephone trees; works with the Executive Committee and regional coordinator to implement the council's legislative position.

- ✓ The **Membership Committee** works to increase council awareness though public relations activities with the emphasis on recruitment of new members.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice Committee** plans and implements special programs and projects to increase the awareness of delinquency problems and possible solutions.

- ✓ The **Prevention/Education Committee** plans and implements region-specific projects and plans programs to meet region-specific needs for information and training.

- ✓ The **Program Committee** plans program topics, speakers, and special events calendar for council activities.

Council Awards

The Northwest Council on Children and Youth sponsors an annual Outstanding Advocate of the Year Awards Luncheon. In addition to the Outstanding Advocate Award, an Outstanding Professional Advocate Award is presented. The Executive Committee also recognizes an outstanding group that provided exceptional services to children and youth throughout the year.

To be nominated for this award, the nominee must be a council member in good standing, be involved in community service work, and demonstrate outstanding advocacy efforts. The nominations are due by May 31st, and the Awards Luncheon is held in June.

Council Budget

The council's annual membership fee is $7.00. The council also receives a nominal annual allocation in the TCCY state budget. Funds are also generated from conference fees and special events.

Northwest Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking -4th

Four of the seven indicators are higher in the Northwest Region than the state as a whole.

- Higher percent of total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 23.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 33.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Higher percent of low birth weight babies in 1995 - 9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 35.2 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.

Three of the seven health indicators in the Northwest Region are lower than the state average.

- Lower infant mortality rate in 1995 - 7 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Lower teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 55.6 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.
- Lower teen violent death rate in 1995 - 85.1 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.

One of the five social indicators is higher in the Northwest Region than the state as a whole.

- Indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 10.1 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.

Four of the five social indicators are lower in the Northwest Region than the state as a whole.

- Lower percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 17.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Lower percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 2.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.

- Lower percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 4.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.
- Lower rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 6.8 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

Two of four economic indicators in the Northwest Region are slightly higher than the state average.

- Slightly higher percent of population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 12.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.
- Higher percent of students participating in the free and reduced price lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 36.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Two of four economic indicators were lower in the Northwest Region than the state as a whole.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $17,204 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.
- Lower percent of children under 18 who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 10.8 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.

Northwest Tennessee Region

BENTON CARROLL CROCKETT DYER GIBSON
HENRY LAKE OBION WEAKLEY

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	23.7 %	23.2 %	2.2%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	33.7 %	33.7 %	0.0%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	9.0 %	8.4 %	7.1%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	14.7	-52.4%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	35.2	25.3	39.1%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	85.1	45.4	87.4%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	55.6	61.2	-9.2%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	17.2 %	16.5 %	4.2%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	2.8 %	5.8 %	-51.7%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.1	9.7	4.1%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.2 %	3.3 %	27.3%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	6.8	6.4	6.2%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$17,204	$13,710	25.5%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.8 %	11.4 %	-5.3%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.9 %	14.1 %	-8.5%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.7 %	32.4 %	13.3%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.
** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Northwest Tennessee Region Compared To State

BENTON CARROLL CROCKETT DYER GIBSON
HENRY LAKE OBION WEAKLEY

	REGION 7	STATE
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	23.7 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	33.7 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	9.0 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	35.2	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	85.1	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	55.6	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	17.2 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	2.8 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.1	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	4.2 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	6.8	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$17,204	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	10.8 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	12.9 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	36.7 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Southwest Tennessee Region

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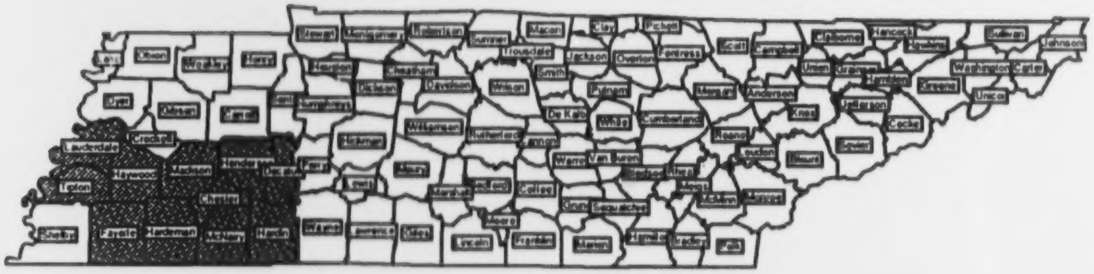

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Chester: Henderson
Decatur: Decaturville
Fayette: Somerville
Hardeman: Bolivar
Hardin: Savannah
Haywood: Brownsville
Henderson: Lexington
Lauderdale: Ripley
McNairy: Selmer
Madison: Jackson
Tipton: Covington

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 301,401

WHITE: 224,227	74.4%
BLACK: 75,687	25.1%
OTHER: 1,487	0.5%

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 81,443

WHITE: 54,694	67.1%
BLACK: 26,281	32.3%
OTHER: 468	0.6%

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1992

THE SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Southwest Tennessee is an 11-county region located in the southern part of West Tennessee and including Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, McNairy, Madison, and Tipton counties. The center of the region is approximately one and a half hours from Memphis, the state's largest city, and two and one half hours from Nashville, the state's capital. Aside from Jackson, the only metropolitan center, the region is characterized by an abundance of prime farmland, forest areas, rivers, and streams dotted with dozens of small rural incorporated and unincorporated communities.

The total regional population is 301,401, according to the 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The total population by race is 224,227 white (74.4 percent), 75,687 African American (25.1 percent), and 1,487 other races (0.5 percent). The regional population less than 18 years is 81,443. The regional population under 18 years by race is 54,694 white (67.1 percent), 26,281 African American (32.3 percent), and 468 other races (0.6 percent).

Historically the region's economy has been largely agricultural, with a number of major manufacturing employers in each county. The area economy is changing and becoming more diversified, with jobs in wholesale, retail, and service.

Council History

The Southwest Tennessee Council on Children and Youth was organized in 1987. Since that time, the council has been instrumental not only in increasing community awareness of children's issues but also in having a positive influence on the children's services delivery system. The council has a laudable history of accomplishments.

1987	Hosted "Youth At Risk" Agency Fair in regional mall.
1988	Lobbied for School Health Nurse bill and hosted "Caring for Kids" Agency Fair.
1989	Members attended first Children's Advocacy Day in Nashville. Hosted statewide Showcase of Model Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs. Hosted regional Teen Pregnancy Prevention Conference.
1990	Co-sponsored with Jackson-Madison County General Hospital "Accent on You" self-esteem building teen conference. Co-sponsored with Hospital Corporation of America "Children Having Children" conference. Developed a report card insert to promote positive reinforcement and discourage corporal punishment used in Jackson-Madison County Schools.
1991	Hosted mini-conference on Teen Parenting. Co-sponsored with Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare and Northwest Council on Children and Youth the Middle West Annual Regional Conference.
1992	Sponsored annual Legislator's Lunch Forum.

	Sponsored a conference, Bridging the Gap, on substance abuse prevention.
1993	Co-sponsored Family Focus Conference with UT Extension Service.
	Sponsored a juvenile justice forum on school violence.
1994	Hosted workshop for parents on inhalant abuse.
1995	Sponsored Gangs and Gang Involvement Juvenile Justice Forum.
1996	Co-sponsored the "Save Our Children" conference with the Northwest Council on Children and Youth.
1997	Co-sponsored "Preparing For the 21st Century" conference with the West Grand Division Tennessee Juvenile Court Services Association.
	Hosted the "Teenage Violence and Crime" Juvenile Justice Forum.

Council Structure

The council has 194 members drawn largely from child-serving organizations in the 11-county Southwest region. The Council has bylaws that are amended, whenever necessary, by the general membership. The committees of the council are as follows:

- ✓ The **Executive Board** is composed of the four elected officers (chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer), committee chairpersons, and Commission members. Council officers are elected by the general membership, and committee chairpersons are elected/selected by the Council chairperson and Executive Board members.

- ✓ The **Bylaws Committee** informs the council of current bylaws and recommends necessary changes to Executive Board.

- ✓ The **Juvenile Justice Committee** identifies regional juvenile justice issues and gaps in services to this population and informs local, state, and national leaders of those needs.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** informs the council about legislation affecting children and families and represents the council's interests on issues to the legislature and Southwest community.

- ✓ The **Membership Committee** recruits members from a broad spectrum of individuals and agencies in Southwest Tennessee to advocate for children and youth.

- ✓ The **Public Relations Committee** informs media of council's events and critical children and youth issues.

Council Awards

The Southwest Tennessee Council on Children and Youth established an annual Most Outstanding Children's Advocate award in 1990. Council members in good standing nominate candidates for the award.

The candidates must demonstrate leadership and personal commitment to advocacy efforts for children and youth. They must also be involved in advocacy for children and youth beyond their regular professional duties.

The announcement of the winner is made annually at a quarterly council meeting. The winner is nominated for the statewide Jim Pryor Advocacy Award presented by TCCY.

Council Budget

The Council receives membership fees of $10 for individual memberships and $25 for agency memberships (up to four members). The council also receives a nominal annual allocation in the TCCY state budget.

Southwest Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - 9th

Six of the seven health indicators in the Southwest Region are higher than the state average. The remaining health indicator is equal to the state average.

- Higher percent of total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 27.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 37.2 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Higher infant mortality rate in 1995 -,10.4 per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state average 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 42.5 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Higher teen violent death rate in 1995 - 125.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.
- Higher teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 68.7 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.
- Percent of low birth weight babies in 1995 in the region is the same as the state average - 8.7 percent.

Four of the five social indicators are higher in the Southwest Region than the state as the whole. The fifth indicator, children referred to juvenile court, is equal to the state average - 5.1 percent.

- Higher percent of students receiving special education in 1995 - 18.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Higher percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 4.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent
- Higher indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 10.4 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.
- Higher rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 12.3 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

One of four economic indicators in the Southwest Region is lower than the state average.

- Lower per capita income in 1994 - $16,077 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.

The other three economic indicators are higher in the Southwest Region than the state average.

- Higher percent of children who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 15.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Higher percent of population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 16.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.
- Higher percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 48.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Southwest Tennessee Region

CHESTER DECATUR FAYETTE HARDEMAN HARDIN
HAYWOOD HENDERSON LAUDERDALE MCNAIRY MADISON TIPTON

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	27.7 %	28.4 %	-2.5%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	37.2 %	39.1 %	-4.9%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.7 %	7.5 %	16.0%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.4	11.2	-7.1%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	42.5	41.1	3.4%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	125.7	127.6	-1.5%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	68.7	77.0	-10.8%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	18.9 %	15.9 %	18.9%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.7 %	6.9 %	-31.9%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.4	8.5	22.4%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.1 %	3.0 %	70.0%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	12.3	6.5	89.2%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$16,077	$12,974	23.9%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	15.1 %	16.4 %	-7.9%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	16.7 %	18.6 %	-10.2%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	48.4 %	43.6 %	11.0%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Southwest Tennessee Region Compared To State

CHESTER DECATUR FAYETTE HARDEMAN HARDIN
HAYWOOD HENDERSON LAUDERDALE MCNAIRY MADISON TIPTON

	REGION 8	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	27.7 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	37.2 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	8.7 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.4	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	42.5	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	125.7	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	68.7	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	18.9 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	4.7 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	10.4	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	5.1 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	12.3	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$16,077	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	15.1 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	16.7 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	48.4 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Memphis/Shelby

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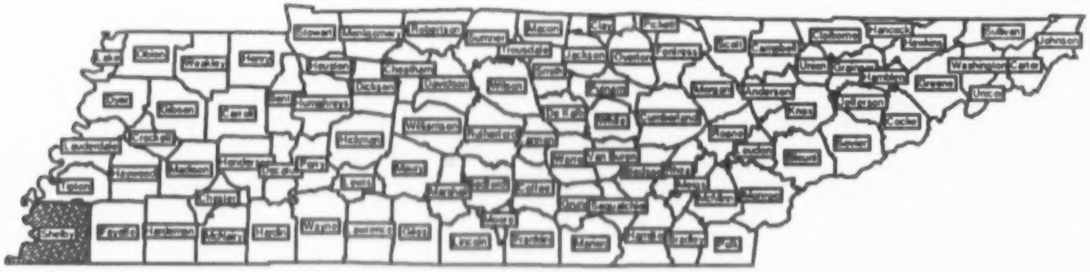

COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT

Shelby: Memphis

TOTAL POPULATION, 1995: 846,584		POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS, 1995: 239,296	
WHITE: 455,743	53.8%	WHITE: 104,582	43.7%
BLACK: 379,093	44.8%	BLACK: 131,089	54.8%
OTHER: 11,748	1.4%	OTHER: 3,625	1.5%

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Source: 1990 U.S.Census Population and Housing, Prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, Kr

THE MEMPHIS/SHELBY COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH COUNCIL

Memphis, in Shelby County, sits on the Mississippi River in the westernmost part of the state. It is as close to northern Mississippi and eastern Arkansas as it is to other parts of Tennessee. Memphis' cultural climate and, to some extent, its political philosophy, is influenced by this geographical placement.

Shelby County has a total population of 846,584, according to 1995 population estimates by the University of Tennessee. The county's population by race is 455,743 (53.8 percent) white, 379,093 (44.8 percent) African American, and 11,748 (1.4 percent) other races. The county's population less than 18 years is 239,296. The population under 18 years by race is 104,582 (43.7) white, 131,089 (54.8 percent) African American, and 3,625 (1.5 percent) other races.

The five largest employers in Memphis are Federal Express, Memphis City Schools, Memphis City Government, Baptist Memorial Hospital, and Shelby County Government.

Council History

The Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council was organized in 1982 when a group of children's service providers formed the council so that it could work with the Tennessee Children's Services Commission. Since that time the council has been instrumental, not only in increasing community awareness of children's issues but also in having a positive influence on the children's services delivery system.

The council has a laudable history of accomplishments, including:

1983	Initiated annual developmental screening program for preschool children.
1984	Initiated an annual planning conference.
1985	Laid the groundwork for a teenage pregnancy prevention initiative by sponsoring a community meeting on *Life Planning*, a curriculum developed by the Center for Population Options to help teenagers learn to plan for parenthood and employment.
1986	Issued a policy paper advocating for an alternative school for pregnant teenagers.
1987	Memphis Tech High School became an alternative school for problem children, including pregnant teenagers.
1988	Hosted a reception for the Select Committee on Children and Youth during a meeting in Memphis.
1989	Sponsored the first annual Teen Conference for teens in state custody.
	Council and council coordinator received the Community Service Award for outstanding work in children and youth services at the St. Joseph Hospital 9th Annual Fall Conference.
	Members traveled to Nashville for the first annual Children's Advocacy Days.
	Sponsored Health Awareness Day at Dave Wells Community Center.

1990 Sponsored "Building Partnerships-Phase I: Facilitating Collaboration for Children With Special Needs in the Memphis/Delta District."
Sponsored a Legislative Reception for Shelby County Delegation.

1991 Sponsored an Interagency Sharing Fair.
Developed a School Readiness Development Checklist that was printed in the Memphis City Schools' *Report To Parents*.

1992 Sponsored the first annual Spring Training Conference.
Developed and distributed a brochure, *1992 Campaign and Children's Issues- Where Do The Candidates Stand?*

1993 Sponsored the first annual juvenile justice forum on School Violence.
Participated in National Civil Rights Museum Conference on Freedom, "It's the 21st Century - Do We Know Where Our Children Are?"
Sponsored the Immunization Workshop.

1994 Sponsored workshops, "Recognizing Multiple Disabilities and Low Incidence Vision Impairments In Young Children" and "Recognizing Low Incidence Handicaps and Behavioral Problems In Children."

1995 Hosted Suanne Brooks, regional administrator for Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Children and Families, at fourth annual spring conference.
Council sponsored the first annual Legislative Reception and Christmas Party.

1996 Developed and distributed brochure *Children's Issues and the 1996 Election- Where Do The Candidates Stand?*
Council sponsored Legislative Advocacy Training.

1997 Hosted Charles Ballard, president and founder of the Institute for Responsible Fatherhood and Family Revitalization, at the sixth annual spring conference.
Sponsored workshop, "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: A Plea For Prevention."
Established the annual Mary F. Todd Advocacy Award.

Council Structure

The council has 240 members drawn largely from child-serving organizations in the Memphis area.

The council has bylaws that are amended, whenever necessary, by the general membership. It is governed by an Executive Committee. Council officers are elected by the general membership; committee chairpersons are selected by committee members; and at-large members are selected by the president and the coordinator.

The committees of the Memphis/Shelby Children and Youth Council follow:

- ✓ The **Executive Committee** is composed of the four elected officers (president, president elect, secretary, and treasurer), the past president, four committee chairpersons, five at-large members, and one Commission member.

- ✓ The **Prevention Committee** addresses the issues of parenting, child abuse, early childhood education, child care, infant mortality, and other issues relevant to the care and development of children from birth through age 12.

- ✓ The **Legislative Committee** tracks legislation and public policy about children- and youth-related issues. The committee develops positions on bills and other policies and articulates the council's positions and concerns to the members of the legislature and other policy-making bodies.
- ✓ The **Youth and Juvenile Justice Issues Committee** promotes and encourages initiatives and programs that address adolescent health, adolescent pregnancy, education, employment, social development, and delinquency prevention.
- ✓ The **Public Relations Committee** develops a plan to promote the purpose of the council, assists in publicizing council activities, and reviews all council printed material.

Council Awards

The Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council established the Mary F. Todd Advocacy Award in 1997. It was named for a council member who is a past chairperson of the Legislative Committee. She was director of the University of Tennessee Clinic for Exceptional Children for 25 years, from 1972 until her retirement in 1997.

To be selected for the award, the nominee must have been a council member for at least three years, must be involved in community service beyond the job, and must be a council member in good standing (i.e., attend meetings, pay dues, and support the goals and activities of the council).

Nominations are due by January 31, and the announcement of the winner is made at the February quarterly council meeting. The winner of the regional award is nominated for the statewide Jim Pryor Advocacy Award presented by TCCY.

Council Budget

The Council receives membership fees of $10 for individual members, and agency memberships are $30 (one to five members); $60 (five to 10 members); and $100 (11 or more members). The council also receives a nominal annual allocation in the TCCY state budget. Funds are also generated from conference fees.

The Memphis/Shelby County Regional Data Summary

Composite Ranking - Ranks 8th

All seven health indicators are higher in the Memphis/Shelby County Region than the state as a whole.

- Higher percent of total population enrolled in TennCare in 1995 - 25.6 percent in the region compared to the state average of 22.7 percent.
- Higher percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care in 1995 - 33.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 27.3 percent.
- Higher percent of low birth weight babies in 1995 - 11 percent in the region compared to the state average of 8.7 percent.
- Higher infant mortality rate in 1995 - 14.8 per 1,000 live births compared to the state average of 9.3 per 1,000 live births.
- Higher child death rate in 1995 - 34.8 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in the region compared to the state average of 32.7 per 100,000.
- Teen violent death rate in 1995 - 104.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in the region compared to the state average of 91.8 per 100,000.
- Teen pregnancy rate in 1995 - 77.8 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in the region compared to the state average of 55.8 per 1,000.

Three of five social indicators are lower in the Memphis/Shelby County Region than the state average.

- Lower percent of students receiving special education in school year 1995-96 - 15.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 18.3 percent.
- Lower indicated child abuse and neglect rate in 1995 - 9.4 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9.6 per 1,000.
- Lower rate of children in state care in FY 1995-96 - 7.6 per 1,000 in the region compared to the state average of 9 per 1,000.

Two out of five social indicators are higher in the Memphis/Shelby County Region than the state average.

- Higher percent of high school dropouts in school year 1995-96 - 5.9 percent in the region compared to the state average of 4.5 percent.
- Higher percent of children referred to juvenile court in 1995 - 6.1 percent in the region compared to the state average of 5.1 percent.

All four economic indicators are higher in the Memphis/Shelby County region than the state as a whole.

- Higher per capita income in 1994 - $22,592 in the region compared to the state average of $19,450.
- Higher percent of children who received AFDC in FY 1995-96 - 23.4 percent in the region compared to the state average of 13.5 percent.
- Higher percent of population receiving food stamps in 1996 - 15.7 percent in the region compared to the state average of 12.5 percent.
- Higher percent of students participating in the free and reduced-price school lunch program in school year 1995-96 - 45.3 percent in the region compared to the state average of 35 percent.

Memphis/Shelby County

Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1992	CHANGE
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare**	25.6 %	30.8 %	-16.9%
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	33.4 %	38.0 %	-12.1%
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	11.0 %	10.7 %	2.8%
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.8	14.4	2.8%
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	34.8	42.4	-17.9%
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	104.7	85.7	22.2%
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	77.8	96.1	-19.0%
Social Indicators			
Percent of students receiving special education	15.4 %	11.9 %	29.4%
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	5.9 %	8.0 %	-26.3%
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.4	12.1	-22.3%
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	6.1 %	6.2 %	-1.6%
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.6	5.8	31.0%
Economic Indicators			
Per capita income	$22,592	$18,674	21.0%
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	23.4 %	23.9 %	-2.1%
Percent of population receiving food stamps	15.7 %	16.3 %	-3.7%
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	45.3 %	39.9 %	13.5%

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1992 and current report, 1996.

** TennCare data is from 1994, first year of TennCare

Memphis/Shelby County Compared To State

	REGION 9	*STATE*
Health Indicators	SOC* 1996	SOC* 1996
Percent of total population enrolled in TennCare	25.6 %	22.7 %
Percent of births lacking adequate prenatal care	33.4 %	27.3 %
Percent of low-birth-weight babies born	11.0 %	8.7 %
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.8	9.3
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	34.8	32.7
Teen violent death rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19	104.7	91.8
Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	77.8	55.8
Social Indicators		
Percent of students receiving special education	15.4 %	18.3 %
Percent of high school (grades 9-12) dropouts	5.9 %	4.5 %
Indicated child abuse & neglect rate per 1,000	9.4	9.6
Percent of children under 18 referred to juvenile court	6.1 %	5.1 %
Rate of children in state care per 1,000	7.6	9.0
Economic Indicators		
Per capita income	$22,592	$19,450
Percent of children under 18 who received AFDC	23.4 %	13.5 %
Percent of population receiving food stamps	15.7 %	12.5 %
Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program	45.3 %	35.0 %

* Acronym for The State of the Child in Tennessee for 1996

Definitions and Data Sources

Births Lacking Adequate Prenatal Care indicator reports the percent of births that have inadequate or intermediate prenatal care as measured by the Kessner Index. The Kessner Index is a scale of adequacy of prenatal care based on standards of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. This index of adequacy of prenatal care is based on the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate is the number of cases per 1,000 children under 18 years old in which someone causes foreseeable and avoidable injury or impairment to a child or contributes to the unreasonable prolonging or worsening of an existing injury or impairment in a child. The data compared in this report are from fiscal year 1991-92 and calendar year 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Human Services.

Child Death Rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 children aged 1-14 from all causes. The data are reported by residence. (This rate may appear excessively high in counties with small populations although few child deaths occurred.) The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

Children in State Care are committed to state custody by a court order or a juvenile court commitment order issued by a juvenile court judge or referee. Children in state care are in the legal custody of the Tennessee Department of Children's Services. The data compared in this report are from July 31, 1991, and FY 1995-96. The data source for the 1991 data was the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's Baseline Survey for Tennessee Children's Plan. The data source for the FY 1995-96 statistics was the Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

Children Receiving AFDC indicator reports the percent of children under 18-years old who received financial support from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) which provides subsistence-level income for children and families. The data compared in this report are from January 1992 and fiscal year 1995-96. The source was the Tennessee Department of Human Services.

Children Referred to Juvenile Courts indicator reports the percent of children under 18 years old who are referred to a juvenile court. There are three categories of reasons for referrals: one, offenses against persons, offenses against property, illegal conduct, violation proceedings, and status offenses; two, issues affecting the safety and well-being of the referred child such as abuse, dependency, neglect, or termination of parental rights; and three, judicial actions taken on behalf of the child or upon request of the child and parent or guardian. The data compared in this report are from calendar year 1991 and calendar year 1995. The source was Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Composite Rank for each region was obtained by converting each of the indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each region and ranking regions on the basis of their total standard score in order from highest (1) to lowest (9). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score for all regions from each region's score, and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. No attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Food Stamp Population is the percent of Tennessee's population that is eligible to receive food coupons from the federally funded Food Stamp Program. Data compared in this report are from 1992 and 1996. The data source was the Tennessee Department of Human Services.

High School (Grade 9-12) Dropouts indicator reports the number of dropouts per 100 students in grades 9-12 in a calendar year from June to June (the school year and preceding summer) divided by net enrollment at the end of school year. The number of dropouts is collected and reported by school systems using the Tennessee School Register (TSR). The data compared in this report are from 1990-92 and 1995-96. The source was the Tennessee Department of Education.

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of per 1,000 live births of infants under one year of age. The data are reported by residence. The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

Low-Birth-Weight Babies indicator reports the percent of live births recorded as low-birth-weight babies who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

Per Capita Income by County is the per capita personal income for a county. The data included in this report are from 1990 and 1994. The source was the Center of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Students Participating in Free and Reduced-Lunch Program is the percent of students who received free or reduced-price lunches because their family incomes met certain criteria based on U.S. poverty levels.

Students in Special Education indicator reports the percent of students in Tennessee school systems who received special education services. This group includes gifted children and those with disabling conditions including learning disabilities, mentally retarded, speech or language impaired, emotionally disturbed, autistic, health impaired, physically impaired, deaf, hearing impaired, visually impaired, deaf/blind, multi-handicapped, functionally retarded, developmentally delayed, or traumatic brain injury. The data compared in this report are from 1990-91 and June 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Education.

Teen Pregnancy Rate is the number of live births, reported fetal deaths, and induced terminations of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15-17. The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

Teen Violent Death Rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 from homicide, suicide, and accidents. The data compared in this report are from 1990 and 1995. The source was the Tennessee Department of Health.

TennCare Data indicator reports the percent of the total population who received health care coverage for persons who were eligible for Medicaid who were uninsured or uninsurable and applied and were approved for TennCare. The data compared in this report were from October 1994 and November 1996.

APPENDICES

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Regional Coordinators

Northeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Diane Wise
Office: 297 North Boone Street, Suite 800
Johnson City, TN 37604
Contact: (423) 928-0225
Fax: (423) 928-5209

East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Robert Smith
Office: 531 Henley Street, 7th Floor
Knoxville, TN 37902
Contact: (423) 594-6658
Fax: (423) 594-6658

Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Marilyn Davis
Office: 540 McCallie Avenue, Suite 643
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Contact: (423) 634-6210
Fax: (423) 634-3094

Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Kathy Daniels
Office: 435 Gould Drive
Cookeville, TN 38506-4194
Contact: (931) 432-4494
Fax: (931) 432-6995

Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Scott Ridgway
Office: 710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
Contact: (615) 532-1579
Fax: (615) 741-5956

South Central Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Elaine Williams
Office: Post Office Box 397
Columbia, TN 38402-0397
Contact: (931) 388-1053
Fax: (931) 381-2053

Northwest Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Debbie Anderson
Office: Post Office Box 505
Dresden, TN 38225
Contact: (901) 588-0458
Fax: (901) 588-0458

Southwest Tennessee Council on Children and Youth
Coordinator: Rodger Jowers
Office: 225 Martin Luther King Drive, G-11
Jackson, TN 38301
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Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council
Coordinator: Juanita White
Office: 170 North Main Street, 9th Floor
Memphis, TN 38103
Contact: (901) 543-7657
Fax: (901) 543-6462

Percent of Total Population Enrolled in Tenncare, 1995

	Enrollees	
County	Number	Percent
Anderson	15,208	22.3
Bedford	6,197	19.4
Benton	4,159	28.8
Bledsoe	3,064	31.0
Blount	16,502	18.3
Bradley	14,463	18.8
Campbell	14,594	41.6
Cannon	2,401	22.5
Carroll	6,465	23.8
Carter	13,340	25.8
Cheatham	5,263	17.1
Chester	2,925	22.7
Claiborne	10,169	37.8
Clay	2,351	33.4
Cocke	11,107	38.0
Coffee	10,136	24.4
Crockett	3,304	26.1
Cumberland	9,604	25.1
Davidson	104,080	19.8
Decatur	2,930	28.5
DeKalb	4,181	28.4
Dickson	7,801	20.3
Dyer	9,186	26.1
Fayette	6,615	25.9
Fentress	7,060	48.4
Franklin	7,119	19.9
Gibson	10,516	23.5
Giles	5,051	19.2
Grainger	5,520	31.9
Greene	14,215	25.3
Grundy	5,987	45.6
Hamblen	12,473	24.4
Hamilton	57,322	20.3
Hancock	2,960	44.8
Hardeman	7,842	33.8
Hardin	7,678	33.5
Hawkins	12,174	27.1
Haywood	6,540	34.6
Henderson	5,144	23.4
Henry	6,651	24.4
Hickman	4,457	25.2
Houston	1,877	26.4
Humphreys	3,627	23.1
Jackson	2,937	31.7
Jefferson	8,609	25.5
Johnson	4,764	34.9
Knox	62,744	18.3
Lake	2,312	32.7
Lauderdale	7,831	34.0
Lawrence	7,777	21.5
Lewis	2,674	29.6
Lincoln	6,015	20.6
Loudon	6,745	20.6
McMinn	9,704	22.8
McNairy	7,248	32.4
Macon	4,569	28.4
Madison	18,661	23.4
Marion	7,195	28.7
Marshall	3,894	17.1
Maury	12,546	22.0
Meigs	2,836	34.1
Monroe	10,134	32.2
Montgomery	18,536	16.8
Moore	795	16.5
Morgan	5,403	30.6
Obion	6,539	21.0
Overton	5,098	28.9
Perry	1,594	23.3
Pickett	1,650	35.6
Polk	3,712	27.3
Putnam	11,178	20.9
Rhea	7,575	31.1
Roane	11,580	25.1
Robertson	7,944	18.0
Rutherford	17,522	12.5
Scott	9,019	50.0
Sequatchie	2,766	30.6
Sevier	13,627	23.9
Shelby	216,749	25.6
Smith	3,265	22.7
Stewart	2,571	25.7
Sullivan	30,869	21.7
Sumner	16,610	14.3
Tipton	10,056	24.9
Trousdale	1,762	29.4
Unicoi	4,399	26.7
Union	4,709	31.9
Van Buren	1,293	26.8
Warren	8,596	26.0
Washington	19,506	20.9
Wayne	4,095	29.4
Weakley	5,763	18.2
White	5,464	26.8
Williamson	7,512	7.8
Wilson	10,906	14.6
Tennessee*	1,140,040	22.7

Source: Bureau of TennCare, Tennessee.
*Includes 1,924 enrollees from out of state.

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Percent of Births Lacking Adequate Prenatal Care, 1995

County	Not Adequate Care	
	Number	Percent
Anderson	139	17.7
Bedford	111	25.3
Benton	51	27.4
Bledsoe	46	41.4
Blount	160	13.6
Bradley	381	34.0
Campbell	84	18.8
Cannon	43	32.1
Carroll	125	34.9
Carter	199	35.1
Cheatham	56	13.1
Chester	61	35.7
Claiborne	69	20.6
Clay	18	23.4
Cocke	92	27.2
Coffee	116	18.9
Crockett	55	35.9
Cumberland	122	27.9
Davidson	1,370	16.7
Decatur	41	29.9
DeKalb	43	21.8
Dickson	125	22.0
Dyer	163	31.3
Fayette	126	31.4
Fentress	42	18.1
Franklin	107	27.0
Gibson	239	39.3
Giles	121	38.1
Grainger	51	20.6
Greene	299	43.0
Grundy	71	34.1
Hamblen	192	27.6
Hamilton	1,190	30.8
Hancock	27	38.0
Hardeman	152	49.5
Hardin	96	32.3
Hawkins	192	33.9
Haywood	172	56.0
Henderson	90	27.5
Henry	96	29.8
Hickman	55	25.7
Houston	40	42.6
Humphreys	45	23.9
Jackson	42	33.3
Jefferson	85	19.0
Johnson	54	35.8
Knox	699	15.0
Lake	32	40.5
Lauderdale	149	38.7
Lawrence	172	32.3
Lewis	35	27.1
Lincoln	84	23.0
Loudon	104	21.7
McMinn	173	29.9
McNairy	93	30.2
Macon	53	22.9
Madison	466	38.6
Marion	118	35.5
Marshall	80	24.3
Maury	247	28.8
Meigs	37	30.8
Monroe	91	23.3
Montgomery	927	39.8
Moore	7	17.1
Morgan	53	22.4
Obion	120	29.7
Overton	50	21.9
Perry	31	41.3
Pickett	8	20.5
Polk	57	30.6
Putnam	203	27.5
Rhea	100	29.8
Roane	102	17.5
Robertson	165	25.2
Rutherford	570	25.1
Scott	40	14.3
Sequatchie	34	27.2
Sevier	120	15.1
Shelby	4,908	33.4
Smith	53	24.9
Stewart	65	47.1
Sullivan	689	38.6
Sumner	223	15.0
Tipton	240	34.8
Trousdale	35	35.7
Unicoi	66	33.0
Union	35	17.5
Van Buren	22	34.4
Warren	105	23.3
Washington	416	34.4
Wayne	48	29.1
Weakley	131	35.2
White	104	40.9
Williamson	152	11.9
Wilson	174	18.3
Tennessee	19,940	27.3

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies, 1995

	Low-Birth-Weight Babies	
County	Number	Percent
Anderson	58	7.4
Bedford	44	10.0
Benton	21	11.3
Bledsoe	5	4.5
Blount	86	7.3
Bradley	73	6.5
Campbell	29	6.5
Cannon	11	8.2
Carroll	23	6.4
Carter	47	8.3
Cheatham	28	6.5
Chester	15	8.8
Claiborne	26	7.8
Clay	3	3.9
Cocke	21	6.2
Coffee	52	8.5
Crockett	14	9.2
Cumberland	37	8.5
Davidson	762	9.3
Decatur	6	4.4
DeKalb	12	6.1
Dickson	53	9.3
Dyer	56	10.7
Fayette	37	9.2
Fentress	16	6.9
Franklin	30	7.6
Gibson	57	9.4
Giles	23	7.2
Grainger	23	9.3
Greene	53	7.6
Grundy	18	8.7
Hamblen	65	9.4

	Low-Birth-Weight Babies	
County	Number	Percent
Hamilton	360	9.3
Hancock	5	7.0
Hardeman	26	8.5
Hardin	29	9.8
Hawkins	44	7.8
Haywood	26	8.5
Henderson	23	7.0
Henry	32	9.9
Hickman	17	7.9
Houston	10	10.6
Humphreys	20	10.6
Jackson	11	8.7
Jefferson	26	5.8
Johnson	6	4.0
Knox	390	8.4
Lake	6	7.6
Lauderdale	40	10.4
Lawrence	41	7.7
Lewis	12	9.3
Lincoln	17	4.6
Loudon	32	6.7
McMinn	44	7.6
McNairy	25	8.1
Macon	20	8.7
Madison	104	8.6
Marion	30	9.0
Marshall	29	8.8
Maury	80	9.3
Meigs	5	4.2
Monroe	31	7.9
Montgomery	169	7.3
Moore	1	2.4

	Low-Birth-Weight Babies	
County	Number	Percent
Morgan	19	8.0
Obion	30	7.4
Overton	15	6.6
Perry	9	12.0
Pickett	5	12.8
Polk	18	9.7
Putnam	30	4.1
Rhea	22	6.5
Roane	40	6.9
Robertson	41	6.3
Rutherford	181	8.0
Scott	23	8.2
Sequatchie	14	11.2
Sevier	81	10.2
Shelby	1,623	11.0
Smith	15	7.0
Stewart	14	10.1
Sullivan	136	7.6
Sumner	105	7.1
Tipton	63	9.1
Trousdale	13	13.3
Unicoi	13	6.5
Union	17	8.5
Van Buren	4	6.3
Warren	41	9.1
Washington	86	7.1
Wayne	13	7.9
Weakley	30	8.1
White	20	7.9
Williamson	90	7.1
Wilson	60	6.3

Tennessee	6,386	8.7

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

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Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 1995

Note: This rate is per 1,000, NOT percent.

County	Infant Mortality	
	Number	Rate
Anderson	5	6.4
Bedford	2	4.6
Benton	2	10.8
Bledsoe	3	27.0
Blount	5	4.3
Bradley	12	10.7
Campbell	4	8.9
Cannon	1	7.5
Carroll	2	5.6
Carter	7	12.3
Cheatham	3	7.0
Chester	1	5.8
Claiborne	0	0.0
Clay	1	13.0
Cocke	5	14.8
Coffee	6	9.8
Crockett	3	19.6
Cumberland	2	4.6
Davidson	65	7.9
Decatur	1	7.3
DeKalb	2	10.2
Dickson	3	5.3
Dyer	2	3.8
Fayette	5	12.5
Fentress	1	4.3
Franklin	3	7.6
Gibson	7	11.5
Giles	6	18.9
Grainger	3	12.1
Greene	3	4.3
Grundy	1	4.8
Hamblen	9	12.9
Hamilton	31	8.0
Hancock	0	0.0
Hardeman	7	22.8
Hardin	5	16.8
Hawkins	0	0.0
Haywood	2	6.5
Henderson	4	12.2
Henry	3	9.3
Hickman	2	9.3
Houston	1	10.6
Humphreys	1	5.3
Jackson	1	7.9
Jefferson	1	2.2
Johnson	3	19.9
Knox	38	8.2
Lake	0	0.0
Lauderdale	4	10.4
Lawrence	2	3.8
Lewis	2	15.5
Lincoln	0	0.0
Loudon	2	4.2
McMinn	5	8.7
McNairy	1	3.2
Macon	2	8.7
Madison	9	7.5
Marion	1	3.0
Marshall	4	12.2
Maury	5	5.8
Meigs	0	0.0
Monroe	3	7.7
Montgomery	16	6.9
Moore	0	0.0
Morgan	4	16.9
Obion	2	5.0
Overton	1	4.4
Perry	2	26.7
Pickett	1	25.6
Polk	1	5.4
Putnam	6	8.1
Rhea	7	20.8
Roane	4	6.9
Robertson	5	7.6
Rutherford	18	7.9
Scott	5	17.9
Sequatchie	3	24.0
Sevier	11	13.8
Shelby	217	14.8
Smith	0	0.0
Stewart	0	0.0
Sullivan	11	6.2
Sumner	15	10.1
Tipton	8	11.6
Trousdale	1	10.2
Unicoi	2	10.0
Union	0	0.0
Van Buren	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0
Washington	6	5.0
Wayne	0	0.0
Weakley	0	0.0
White	1	3.9
Williamson	9	7.1
Wilson	7	7.3
Tennessee	677	9.3

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

Child Death Rate Per 100,000 Children Ages 1-14, 1995

Note: This rate is per 100,000, NOT percent.

County	Child Deaths	
	Number	Rate
Anderson	7	54.5
Bedford	2	31.3
Benton	0	0.0
Bledsoe	0	0.0
Blount	3	18.8
Bradley	4	27.7
Campbell	1	15.1
Cannon	2	93.8
Carroll	1	19.9
Carter	4	47.3
Cheatham	1	14.3
Chester	2	84.7
Claiborne	0	0.0
Clay	0	0.0
Cocke	1	19.0
Coffee	4	46.6
Crockett	0	0.0
Cumberland	4	60.6
Davidson	30	30.6
Decatur	0	0.0
DeKalb	0	0.0
Dickson	4	46.6
Dyer	5	69.7
Fayette	6	105.3
Fentress	0	0.0
Franklin	2	30.7
Gibson	0	0.0
Giles	6	117.8
Grainger	1	31.6
Greene	0	0.0
Grundy	3	112.7
Hamblen	3	32.0

County	Child Deaths	
	Number	Rate
Hamilton	21	39.4
Hancock	0	0.0
Hardeman	0	0.0
Hardin	3	66.9
Hawkins	2	24.9
Haywood	2	47.6
Henderson	1	24.2
Henry	4	85.2
Hickman	3	91.2
Houston	0	0.0
Humphreys	2	67.2
Jackson	0	0.0
Jefferson	4	73.2
Johnson	0	0.0
Knox	15	24.6
Lake	1	92.9
Lauderdale	2	39.6
Lawrence	7	93.8
Lewis	1	56.7
Lincoln	1	17.3
Loudon	1	17.0
McMinn	3	37.7
McNairy	3	71.7
Macon	1	31.2
Madison	4	24.0
Marion	2	40.0
Marshall	0	0.0
Maury	4	33.1
Meigs	0	0.0
Monroe	4	66.7
Montgomery	10	43.1
Moore	0	0.0

County	Child Deaths	
	Number	Rate
Morgan	0	0.0
Obion	0	0.0
Overton	0	0.0
Perry	0	0.0
Pickett	0	0.0
Polk	0	0.0
Putnam	5	53.2
Rhea	1	21.9
Roane	2	25.0
Robertson	4	40.6
Rutherford	7	23.1
Scott	2	50.8
Sequatchie	0	0.0
Sevier	1	9.6
Shelby	65	34.8
Smith	2	71.3
Stewart	0	0.0
Sullivan	6	24.8
Sumner	5	20.7
Tipton	4	40.5
Trousdale	1	90.3
Unicoi	2	78.0
Union	1	33.3
Van Buren	1	112.0
Warren	2	31.5
Washington	3	19.2
Wayne	0	0.0
Weakley	4	72.7
White	1	26.5
Williamson	1	4.6
Wilson	5	30.6

Tennessee	322	32.7

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

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Teen Violent Death Rate Per 100,000 Teens 15-19, 1995

Note: This rate is per 100,000, NOT percent.

	Violent Death	
County	Number	Rate
Anderson	2	44.7
Bedford	0	0.0
Benton	3	325.4
Bledsoe	0	0.0
Blount	6	102.0
Bradley	4	71.9
Campbell	3	116.5
Cannon	0	0.0
Carroll	2	106.9
Carter	0	0
Cheatham	1	48.1
Chester	0	0.0
Claiborne	3	141.8
Clay	0	0.0
Cocke	3	147.1
Coffee	3	105.2
Crockett	0	0.0
Cumberland	1	40.9
Davidson	32	91.6
Decatur	3	458.0
DeKalb	2	206.2
Dickson	6	218.7
Dyer	1	40.7
Fayette	3	146.2
Fentress	2	180.5
Franklin	5	180.9
Gibson	3	100.5
Giles	1	50.7
Grainger	1	82.1
Greene	1	26.6
Grundy	0	0.0
Hamblen	4	111.6
Hamilton	8	41.7
Hancock	2	434.8
Hardeman	3	176.6
Hardin	3	190.7
Hawkins	2	66.0
Haywood	1	69.4
Henderson	3	202.6
Henry	1	57.8
Hickman	1	87.3
Houston	0	0.0
Humphreys	3	287.4
Jackson	0	0.0
Jefferson	7	259.9
Johnson	1	111.7
Knox	17	69.1
Lake	0	0.0
Lauderdale	0	0.0
Lawrence	4	154.7
Lewis	3	474.7
Lincoln	1	48.9
Loudon	3	140.4
McMinn	0	0.0
McNairy	2	137.5
Macon	2	181.8
Madison	4	66.9
Marion	2	108.2
Marshall	3	186.3
Maury	5	128.6
Meigs	2	341.9
Monroe	2	84.0
Montgomery	5	59.0
Moore	1	288.2
Morgan	1	76.3
Obion	3	133.7
Overton	2	163.1
Perry	1	222.7
Pickett	0	0.0
Polk	0	0.0
Putnam	3	64.1
Rhea	2	107.5
Roane	2	63.9
Robertson	5	166.3
Rutherford	11	93.7
Scott	2	143.6
Sequatchie	1	150.6
Sevier	3	78.7
Shelby	67	104.7
Smith	2	202.8
Stewart	1	149.9
Sullivan	6	64.8
Sumner	4	46.6
Tipton	6	192.9
Trousdale	0	0.0
Unicoi	0	0.0
Union	2	187.6
Van Buren	1	300.3
Warren	3	129.1
Washington	3	45.3
Wayne	2	202.4
Weakley	1	33.7
White	0	0.0
Williamson	3	42.3
Wilson	7	133.0
Tennessee	330	91.8

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Women Ages 15-17, 1995

Note: This rate is per 1,000, NOT percent.

	Teen Pregnancy	
County	Number	Rate
Anderson	67	50.4
Bedford	38	58.0
Benton	17	57.4
Bledsoe	13	73.4
Blount	80	45.7
Bradley	69	42.6
Campbell	54	70.3
Cannon	8	38.8
Carroll	35	65.1
Carter	46	44.3
Cheatham	29	46.2
Chester	18	51.4
Claiborne	26	41.0
Clay	5	35.5
Cocke	30	50.7
Coffee	46	51.9
Crockett	10	38.9
Cumberland	32	44.6
Davidson	627	62.7
Decatur	9	47.6
DeKalb	19	67.1
Dickson	41	48.9
Dyer	53	72.0
Fayette	44	78.6
Fentress	13	40.8
Franklin	27	33.9
Gibson	63	70.2
Giles	17	29.2
Grainger	20	60.4
Greene	53	49.1
Grundy	19	62.7
Hamblen	68	66.0

	Teen Pregnancy	
County	Number	Rate
Hamilton	322	57.4
Hancock	5	36.8
Hardeman	45	88.2
Hardin	19	41.0
Hawkins	31	34.4
Haywood	44	105.8
Henderson	28	63.5
Henry	29	58.5
Hickman	15	46.2
Houston	7	48.6
Humphreys	13	44.2
Jackson	6	35.9
Jefferson	27	35.3
Johnson	12	47.8
Knox	299	41.9
Lake	10	83.3
Lauderdale	50	97.8
Lawrence	25	32.4
Lewis	16	87.4
Lincoln	34	54.2
Loudon	34	54.3
McMinn	66	74.6
McNairy	32	73.9
Macon	18	56.4
Madison	98	55.2
Marion	26	48.4
Marshall	26	53.6
Maury	76	67.0
Meigs	9	55.6
Monroe	38	54.1
Montgomery	117	51.4
Moore	4	39.2

	Teen Pregnancy	
County	Number	Rate
Morgan	23	62.2
Obion	29	45.0
Overton	14	40.2
Perry	7	55.6
Pickett	8	97.6
Polk	25	89.0
Putnam	42	32.2
Rhea	24	43.6
Roane	48	52.3
Robertson	41	47.0
Rutherford	160	46.3
Scott	24	62.0
Sequatchie	13	70.7
Sevier	45	40.9
Shelby	1,411	77.8
Smith	18	60.6
Stewart	8	41.9
Sullivan	112	41.9
Sumner	110	43.3
Tipton	63	70.0
Trousdale	11	97.3
Unicoi	13	39.0
Union	17	53.3
Van Buren	6	61.2
Warren	34	48.2
Washington	70	36.4
Wayne	11	37.5
Weakley	27	29.1
White	25	67.6
Williamson	57	26.0
Wilson	51	32.5

Tennessee	5,824	55.8

Source: Division of Information Resources, Tennessee Department of Health.

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Percent of Students Receiving Special Education, 1995-1996

County	Special Education Number	Special Education Percent
Anderson	3,507	25.4
Bedford	1,216	19.7
Benton	420	14.6
Bledsoe	492	27.4
Blount	3,469	20.7
Bradley	2,775	18.6
Campbell	1,277	18.7
Cannon	349	16.4
Carroll	1,067	19.3
Carter	2,168	23.7
Cheatham	1,057	16.1
Chester	413	16.5
Claiborne	1,040	19.8
Clay	235	17.4
Cocke	1,142	19.9
Coffee	1,934	21.0
Crockett	447	16.2
Cumberland	1,120	16.4
Davidson	11,016	14.6
Decatur	487	25.4
DeKalb	446	15.6
Dickson	1,705	21.4
Dyer	1,468	20.6
Fayette	938	18.2
Fentress	482	18.8
Franklin	1,224	18.4
Gibson	1,510	16.3
Giles	1,102	21.2
Grainger	707	20.6
Greene	2,144	22.2
Grundy	817	30.3
Hamblen	2,382	26.0
Hamilton	8,412	17.3
Hancock	265	19.7
Hardeman	923	17.5
Hardin	560	13.1
Hawkins	1,423	18.2
Haywood	639	14.9
Henderson	1,055	22.6
Henry	994	18.7
Hickman	861	25.5
Houston	273	19.1
Humphreys	503	15.5
Jackson	278	17.7
Jefferson	1,141	18.6
Johnson	499	19.1
Knox	11,012	19.3
Lake	177	14.5
Lauderdale	1,114	19.6
Lawrence	1,300	18.1
Lewis	325	15.9
Lincoln	987	17.1
Loudon	1,280	19.9
McMinn	2,031	24.0
McNairy	672	15.4
Macon	469	13.9
Madison	2,770	18.5
Marion	1,318	24.7
Marshall	889	18.5
Maury	2,170	17.9
Meigs	449	25.1
Monroe	720	11.1
Montgomery	3,602	15.8
Moore	138	12.9
Morgan	686	20.2
Obion	1,043	17.3
Overton	766	24.6
Perry	248	19.7
Pickett	130	14.9
Polk	559	23.4
Putnam	1,898	18.7
Rhea	753	15.0
Roane	1,873	21.9
Robertson	2,034	20.2
Rutherford	4,816	17.1
Scott	623	13.7
Sequatchie	545	31.4
Sevier	2,189	19.9
Shelby	24,953	15.4
Smith	396	12.5
Stewart	351	18.3
Sullivan	6,071	24.5
Sumner	5,193	23.7
Tipton	2,495	23.4
Trousdale	235	19.0
Unicoi	759	26.9
Union	679	23.0
Van Buren	168	19.5
Warren	1,358	19.8
Washington	2,576	16.9
Wayne	703	23.8
Weakley	762	13.6
White	753	19.1
Williamson	3,528	19.1
Wilson	2,122	14.6
Tennessee	171,070	18.3

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

Percent of High School (Grades 9-12) Dropouts, 1995-1996

County	Dropouts	
	Number	Percent
Anderson	212	5.5
Bedford	104	5.8
Benton	13	1.6
Bledsoe	30	6.0
Blount	93	1.9
Bradley	231	5.3
Campbell	83	4.3
Cannon	22	3.7
Carroll	37	2.3
Carter	122	4.5
Cheatham	62	3.2
Chester	9	1.1
Claiborne	91	6.2
Clay	9	2.2
Cocke	107	6.4
Coffee	71	2.6
Crockett	31	4.2
Cumberland	41	2.1
Davidson	1,363	7.2
Decatur	20	3.3
DeKalb	13	1.5
Dickson	151	6.7
Dyer	61	3.0
Fayette	102	8.1
Fentress	5	1.7
Franklin	51	2.8
Gibson	97	3.6
Giles	47	3.2
Grainger	31	3.0
Greene	134	4.5
Grundy	109	12.2
Hamblen	89	3.2
Hamilton	595	5.2
Hancock	6	1.5
Hardeman	82	5.5
Hardin	85	6.4
Hawkins	100	4.4
Haywood	75	5.8
Henderson	72	5.1
Henry	33	2.2
Hickman	32	3.6
Houston	10	2.4
Humphreys	40	3.9
Jackson	19	4.3
Jefferson	56	3.3
Johnson	0	0.0
Knox	673	4.2
Lake	24	6.7
Lauderdale	78	4.9
Lawrence	78	3.7
Lewis	26	4.3
Lincoln	63	4.0
Loudon	78	4.0
McMinn	101	3.8
McNairy	33	2.4
Macon	60	6.0
Madison	174	4.4
Marion	38	2.4
Marshall	33	2.4
Maury	241	6.7
Meigs	19	3.4
Monroe	112	5.6
Montgomery	180	2.9
Moore	16	4.7
Morgan	53	4.9
Obion	58	3.2
Overton	34	3.8
Perry	18	4.7
Pickett	6	2.3
Polk	24	3.3
Putnam	38	1.4
Rhea	79	5.4
Roane	79	3.1
Robertson	40	1.6
Rutherford	383	4.7
Scott	74	5.5
Sequatchie	13	2.3
Sevier	64	1.9
Shelby	2,516	5.9
Smith	34	3.7
Stewart	24	4.1
Sullivan	143	2.0
Sumner	209	3.3
Tipton	123	4.3
Trousdale	6	1.6
Unicoi	41	4.7
Union	19	2.4
Van Buren	17	6.5
Warren	15	0.9
Washington	239	5.2
Wayne	61	6.5
Weakley	21	1.2
White	35	3.2
Williamson	163	2.9
Wilson	161	3.9
Tennessee	11,663	4.5

Source: 1995-1996 Annual Report of Dropouts, Tennessee Department of Education.

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Indicated Child Abuse & Neglect Rate, 1995

Note: This rate is per 1,000, NOT percent.

County	Child Abuse	
	Number	Rate
Anderson	93	5.7
Bedford	140	17.1
Benton	46	13.9
Bledsoe	13	5.6
Blount	165	8.0
Bradley	314	16.7
Campbell	106	12.3
Cannon	95	35.2
Carroll	37	5.7
Carter	192	17.3
Cheatham	97	11.1
Chester	36	11.2
Claiborne	67	10.1
Clay	15	9.5
Cocke	146	21.4
Coffee	222	20.4
Crockett	77	24.8
Cumberland	94	11.0
Davidson	1,054	8.4
Decatur	23	10.2
DeKalb	66	19.4
Dickson	48	4.4
Dyer	80	8.8
Fayette	7	1.0
Fentress	13	3.6
Franklin	59	6.8
Gibson	121	11.2
Giles	60	9.0
Grainger	31	7.6
Greene	103	8.2
Grundy	32	9.3
Hamblen	193	15.8

County	Child Abuse	
	Number	Rate
Hamilton	748	10.9
Hancock	33	20.8
Hardeman	45	6.8
Hardin	34	5.9
Hawkins	39	3.8
Haywood	50	9.4
Henderson	113	21.3
Henry	69	11.4
Hickman	25	5.9
Houston	45	27.3
Humphreys	71	18.6
Jackson	26	12.9
Jefferson	40	5.4
Johnson	17	5.8
Knox	818	10.3
Lake	13	9.4
Lauderdale	63	9.9
Lawrence	57	6.0
Lewis	24	10.6
Lincoln	30	4.0
Loudon	17	2.2
McMinn	85	8.3
McNairy	64	12.0
Macon	18	4.4
Madison	352	16.4
Marion	32	5.0
Marshall	47	8.0
Maury	135	8.8
Meigs	85	43.8
Monroe	84	10.7
Montgomery	748	24.9
Moore	19	16.4

County	Child Abuse	
	Number	Rate
Morgan	53	12.2
Obion	70	9.4
Overton	40	9.8
Perry	22	13.3
Pickett	4	3.8
Polk	28	9.2
Putnam	30	2.4
Rhea	43	7.2
Roane	45	4.3
Robertson	141	11.4
Rutherford	160	4.1
Scott	61	12.1
Sequatchie	36	15.6
Sevier	130	9.7
Shelby	2,259	9.4
Smith	28	7.8
Stewart	20	9.1
Sullivan	200	6.4
Sumner	178	5.8
Tipton	62	5.0
Trousdale	4	2.8
Unicoi	11	3.3
Union	39	10.2
Van Buren	6	5.2
Warren	111	13.6
Washington	171	8.3
Wayne	23	6.6
Weakley	43	5.7
White	58	12.0
Williamson	100	3.7
Wilson	99	4.8

Tennessee	12,166	9.6

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.
Note: The rate is the number of indicated child abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children under 18 years old.

Percent of Children Referred to Juvenile Courts, 1995

County	Referrals Number	Referrals percent
Anderson	819	5.0
Bedford	426	5.2
Benton	94	2.8
Bledsoe	119	5.2
Blount	690	3.4
Bradley	1,019	5.4
Campbell	76	0.9
Cannon	96	3.6
Carroll	213	3.3
Carter	198	1.8
Cheatham	606	6.9
Chester	188	5.8
Claiborne	299	4.5
Clay	95	6.0
Cocke	314	4.6
Coffee	520	4.8
Crockett	109	3.5
Cumberland	500	5.9
Davidson	8,130	6.4
Decatur	74	3.3
DeKalb	171	5.0
Dickson	427	3.9
Dyer	311	3.4
Fayette	245	3.3
Fentress	170	4.7
Franklin	211	2.4
Gibson	359	3.3
Giles	148	2.2
Grainger	230	5.6
Greene	623	5.0
Grundy	110	3.2
Hamblen	416	3.4

County	Referrals Number	Referrals percent
Hamilton	2,760	4.0
Hancock	15	0.9
Hardeman	467	7.1
Hardin	137	2.4
Hawkins	825	7.9
Haywood	284	5.3
Henderson	362	6.8
Henry	385	6.4
Hickman	172	4.1
Houston	72	4.4
Humphreys	160	4.2
Jackson	33	1.6
Jefferson	199	2.7
Johnson	59	2.0
Knox	2,719	3.4
Lake	81	5.8
Lauderdale	493	7.7
Lawrence	384	4.0
Lewis	128	5.6
Lincoln	220	3.0
Loudon	259	3.4
McMinn	347	3.4
McNairy	561	10.5
Macon	198	4.8
Madison	818	3.8
Marion	273	4.2
Marshall	484	8.2
Maury	1,285	8.4
Meigs	55	2.8
Monroe	308	3.9
Montgomery	1,554	5.2
Moore	35	3.0

County	Referrals Number	Referrals percent
Morgan	60	1.4
Obion	342	4.6
Overton	127	3.1
Perry	75	4.5
Pickett	54	5.1
Polk	176	5.8
Putnam	754	5.9
Rhea	296	5.0
Roane	271	2.6
Robertson	662	5.4
Rutherford	1,008	2.6
Scott	226	4.5
Sequatchie	143	6.2
Sevier	1,213	9.0
Shelby	14,655	6.1
Smith	67	1.9
Stewart	162	7.4
Sullivan	1,850	5.9
Sumner	1,436	4.7
Tipton	578	4.6
Trousdale	125	8.9
Unicoi	195	5.8
Union	326	8.5
Van Buren	42	3.6
Warren	640	7.8
Washington	2,117	10.3
Wayne	152	4.3
Weakley	410	5.4
White	132	2.7
Williamson	1,460	5.4
Wilson	943	4.6

Tennessee	64,835	5.1

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Nashville, Tennessee.
Note: Number of referrals reported by juvenile courts based on number of reported intakes of children.
Children under 18 years old

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Children in State Care in June 1996

Note: This rate is per 1,000, NOT percent.

County	Children In State Care	
	Number	Rate
Anderson	162	9.9
Bedford	144	17.6
Benton	25	7.6
Bledsoe	25	10.9
Blount	167	8.1
Bradley	221	11.8
Campbell	98	11.3
Cannon	49	18.1
Carroll	38	5.9
Carter	97	8.7
Cheatham	90	10.3
Chester	23	7.1
Claiborne	40	6.0
Clay	6	3.8
Cocke	88	12.9
Coffee	106	9.7
Crockett	16	5.2
Cumberland	79	9.3
Davidson	998	7.9
Decatur	26	11.5
DeKalb	31	9.1
Dickson	139	12.8
Dyer	55	6.0
Fayette	75	10.2
Fentress	17	4.7
Franklin	148	17.2
Gibson	106	9.8
Giles	38	5.7
Grainger	20	4.9
Greene	106	8.4
Grundy	42	12.2
Hamblen	111	9.1

County	Children In State Care	
	Number	Rate
Hamilton	828	12.1
Hancock	36	22.7
Hardeman	69	10.5
Hardin	42	7.3
Hawkins	76	7.3
Haywood	71	13.3
Henderson	74	14.0
Henry	41	6.8
Hickman	37	8.8
Houston	7	4.2
Humphreys	50	13.1
Jackson	21	10.4
Jefferson	53	7.1
Johnson	42	14.3
Knox	645	8.1
Lake	7	5.0
Lauderdale	99	15.5
Lawrence	80	8.4
Lewis	26	11.4
Lincoln	66	8.9
Loudon	53	7.0
McMinn	115	11.2
McNairy	43	8.1
Macon	31	7.6
Madison	344	16.1
Marion	79	12.2
Marshall	60	10.2
Maury	104	6.8
Meigs	20	10.3
Monroe	85	10.8
Montgomery	306	10.2
Moore	4	3.5

County	Children In State Care	
	Number	Rate
Morgan	41	9.4
Obion	49	6.6
Overton	51	12.5
Perry	13	7.9
Pickett	8	7.6
Polk	25	8.2
Putnam	128	10.1
Rhea	75	12.6
Roane	68	6.5
Robertson	163	13.2
Rutherford	153	3.9
Scott	51	10.1
Sequatchie	18	7.8
Sevier	97	7.2
Shelby	1,822	7.6
Smith	45	12.6
Stewart	15	6.8
Sullivan	322	10.2
Sumner	263	8.6
Tipton	140	11.2
Trousdale	9	6.4
Unicoi	31	9.2
Union	37	9.7
Van Buren	10	8.7
Warren	94	11.5
Washington	262	12.8
Wayne	28	8.0
Weakley	39	5.2
White	58	12.0
Williamson	87	3.2
Wilson	179	8.7
Tennessee	11,470	9.0

Source: Tennessee Department of Children's Services
Children under 18 years old

Per Capita Income by County, 1994

County	Per Capita Income In Dollars
Anderson	$19,836
Bedford	$17,226
Benton	$15,563
Bledsoe	$12,866
Blount	$17,642
Bradley	$18,309
Campbell	$12,652
Cannon	$15,511
Carroll	$16,406
Carter	$13,725
Cheatham	$16,152
Chester	$12,926
Claiborne	$13,403
Clay	$15,071
Cocke	$14,139
Coffee	$18,895
Crockett	$17,710
Cumberland	$14,354
Davidson	$25,308
Decatur	$14,019
DeKalb	$17,086
Dickson	$17,359
Dyer	$18,512
Fayette	$16,365
Fentress	$13,765
Franklin	$15,961
Gibson	$17,639
Giles	$17,874
Grainger	$12,854
Greene	$15,347
Grundy	$13,009
Hamblen	$17,611
Hamilton	$22,334
Hancock	$10,625
Hardeman	$13,674
Hardin	$13,631
Hawkins	$15,251
Haywood	$16,410
Henderson	$15,355
Henry	$17,135
Hickman	$14,251
Houston	$12,762
Humphreys	$15,466
Jackson	$13,644
Jefferson	$14,831
Johnson	$11,199
Knox	$21,549
Lake	$13,370
Lauderdale	$14,129
Lawrence	$16,315
Lewis	$14,098
Lincoln	$16,392
Loudon	$17,857
McMinn	$15,679
McNairy	$15,029
Macon	$14,617
Madison	$19,240
Marion	$15,221
Marshall	$19,354
Maury	$17,800
Meigs	$13,149
Monroe	$14,278
Montgomery	$15,430
Moore	$14,736
Morgan	$11,914
Obion	$18,619
Overton	$12,800
Perry	$14,599
Pickett	$14,423
Polk	$15,159
Putnam	$17,962
Rhea	$14,160
Roane	$17,525
Robertson	$17,575
Rutherford	$19,716
Scott	$12,818
Sequatchie	$14,476
Sevier	$17,388
Shelby	$22,592
Smith	$16,291
Stewart	$14,490
Sullivan	$18,913
Sumner	$19,694
Tipton	$15,936
Trousdale	$13,039
Unicoi	$15,725
Union	$12,232
Van Buren	$11,101
Warren	$16,017
Washington	$18,599
Wayne	$12,994
Weakley	$15,933
White	$14,571
Williamson	$28,992
Wilson	$19,704
Tennessee	$19,450

Source: Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development.

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Percent of Children Receiving AFDC, 1995-1996

County	AFDC Number	AFDC Percent
Anderson	1,778	10.9
Bedford	638	7.8
Benton	338	10.2
Bledsoe	352	15.3
Blount	1,638	8.0
Bradley	1,255	6.7
Campbell	1,735	20.1
Cannon	177	6.6
Carroll	574	8.8
Carter	1,221	11.0
Cheatham	506	5.8
Chester	282	8.8
Claiborne	1,033	15.5
Clay	150	9.5
Cocke	1,152	16.9
Coffee	1,065	10.0
Crockett	297	9.6
Cumberland	732	8.6
Davidson	21,783	17.3
Decatur	233	10.3
DeKalb	401	11.8
Dickson	868	8.0
Dyer	1,201	13.2
Fayette	1,034	14.0
Fentress	589	16.3
Franklin	748	8.7
Gibson	1,371	12.7
Giles	588	8.8
Grainger	505	12.3
Greene	1,317	10.5
Grundy	663	19.3
Hamblen	1,700	14.0

County	AFDC Number	AFDC Percent
Hamilton	10,105	14.8
Hancock	351	22.1
Hardeman	1,271	19.3
Hardin	682	11.9
Hawkins	1,256	12.1
Haywood	1,105	20.7
Henderson	437	8.2
Henry	627	10.4
Hickman	393	9.3
Houston	129	7.8
Humphreys	356	9.3
Jackson	195	9.7
Jefferson	769	10.4
Johnson	428	14.6
Knox	9,304	11.7
Lake	303	21.8
Lauderdale	1,316	20.6
Lawrence	621	6.5
Lewis	214	9.4
Lincoln	577	7.8
Loudon	543	7.1
McMinn	1,014	9.9
McNairy	710	13.3
Macon	383	9.4
Madison	3,422	16.0
Marion	759	11.8
Marshall	437	7.4
Maury	1,788	11.7
Meigs	280	14.4
Monroe	981	12.5
Montgomery	2,355	7.8
Moore	49	4.2

County	AFDC Number	AFDC Percent
Morgan	481	11.1
Obion	722	9.7
Overton	373	9.1
Perry	110	6.7
Pickett	102	9.6
Polk	237	7.8
Putnam	843	6.6
Rhea	1,003	16.8
Roane	1,153	11.1
Robertson	859	7.0
Rutherford	1,871	4.8
Scott	915	18.2
Sequatchie	272	11.8
Sevier	987	7.4
Shelby	56,059	23.4
Smith	251	7.0
Stewart	187	8.5
Sullivan	2,989	9.5
Sumner	1,448	4.7
Tipton	1,801	14.4
Trousdale	130	9.2
Unicoi	340	10.1
Union	532	13.9
Van Buren	110	9.5
Warren	712	8.7
Washington	1,977	9.6
Wayne	390	11.2
Weakley	512	6.8
White	461	9.5
Williamson	842	3.1
Wilson	1,091	5.3

Tennessee	170,866	13.5

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.
Children under 18 years old

Percent of Total Population Receiving Food Stamps, 1995-1996

County	Recipients	
	Number	Percent
Anderson	8,963	13.1
Bedford	2,686	8.4
Benton	1,824	12.6
Bledsoe	1,911	19.3
Blount	8,896	9.9
Bradley	7,063	9.2
Campbell	7,887	22.5
Cannon	1,028	9.6
Carroll	3,625	13.4
Carter	7,178	13.9
Cheatham	2,132	6.9
Chester	1,762	13.6
Claiborne	5,074	18.9
Clay	1,316	18.7
Cocke	6,350	21.7
Coffee	4,513	10.9
Crockett	1,576	12.4
Cumberland	4,170	10.9
Davidson	61,543	11.7
Decatur	1,585	15.4
DeKalb	2,130	14.5
Dickson	3,646	9.5
Dyer	5,405	15.4
Fayette	4,034	15.8
Fentress	3,588	24.6
Franklin	3,324	9.3
Gibson	5,918	13.2
Giles	2,875	10.9
Grainger	2,721	15.7
Greene	7,493	13.3
Grundy	3,234	24.6
Hamblen	6,730	13.2
Hamilton	38,573	13.6
Hancock	1,709	25.8
Hardeman	5,085	21.9
Hardin	4,612	20.1
Hawkins	6,481	14.4
Haywood	4,630	24.5
Henderson	3,077	14.0
Henry	3,360	12.3
Hickman	2,079	11.8
Houston	754	10.6
Humphreys	1,392	8.9
Jackson	1,300	14.0
Jefferson	4,313	12.8
Johnson	2,979	21.8
Knox	35,300	10.3
Lake	1,442	20.4
Lauderdale	4,789	20.8
Lawrence	4,147	11.5
Lewis	1,539	17.0
Lincoln	3,225	11.1
Loudon	3,098	9.5
McMinn	4,563	10.7
McNairy	4,273	19.1
Macon	1,960	12.2
Madison	10,932	13.7
Marion	4,085	16.3
Marshall	1,976	8.7
Maury	7,142	12.5
Meigs	1,382	16.6
Monroe	5,237	16.6
Montgomery	10,132	9.2
Moore	345	7.2
Morgan	3,268	18.5
Obion	3,878	12.4
Overton	2,565	14.5
Perry	784	11.5
Pickett	653	14.1
Polk	1,881	13.8
Putnam	5,012	9.3
Rhea	4,237	17.4
Roane	6,286	13.6
Robertson	3,669	8.3
Rutherford	6,401	4.6
Scott	5,219	28.9
Sequatchie	1,421	15.7
Sevier	5,423	9.5
Shelby	133,004	15.7
Smith	1,433	10.0
Stewart	1,035	10.4
Sullivan	17,222	12.1
Sumner	7,199	6.2
Tipton	5,663	14.0
Trousdale	800	13.4
Unicoi	2,500	15.2
Union	2,162	14.6
Van Buren	662	13.7
Warren	3,954	12.0
Washington	10,677	11.4
Wayne	2,532	18.2
Weakley	2,914	9.2
White	2,351	11.5
Williamson	3,337	3.5
Wilson	4,874	6.5
Tennessee	631,104	12.5

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services.

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Percent of Students Participating in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program

1995-1996

County	Lunch	
	Number*	Percent**
Anderson	3,326	27.0
Bedford	1,412	25.9
Benton	1,116	46.0
Bledsoe	778	50.2
Blount	3,810	26.1
Bradley	3,589	33.2
Campbell	3,088	51.3
Cannon	587	31.7
Carroll	1,963	39.7
Carter	3,649	46.3
Cheatham	1,190	20.2
Chester	763	33.6
Claiborne	2,372	55.5
Clay	656	55.0
Cocke	2,888	64.4
Coffee	2,417	30.1
Crockett	1,062	42.9
Cumberland	2,504	43.9
Davidson	24,774	38.5
Decatur	660	31.5
DeKalb	891	35.0
Dickson	2,106	30.0
Dyer	2,443	38.9
Fayette	3,017	78.8
Fentress	1,418	64.8
Franklin	1,762	31.4
Gibson	2,928	32.3
Giles	1,491	32.6
Grainger	1,261	43.2
Greene	2,830	32.9
Grundy	1,016	67.1
Hamblen	2,674	32.8

County	Lunch	
	Number*	Percent**
Hamilton	12,816	31.4
Hancock	775	58.1
Hardeman	2,841	63.7
Hardin	1,456	39.0
Hawkins	2,330	34.7
Haywood	2,730	70.6
Henderson	1,209	33.0
Henry	1,711	37.5
Hickman	1,053	33.7
Houston	537	41.2
Humphreys	904	31.4
Jackson	694	49.0
Jefferson	1,765	31.6
Johnson	1,249	59.7
Knox	12,391	25.5
Lake	573	58.0
Lauderdale	2,910	61.7
Lawrence	2,507	38.9
Lewis	597	32.6
Lincoln	1,468	29.1
Loudon	1,863	31.5
McMinn	2,265	28.7
McNairy	1,387	37.3
Macon	928	29.8
Madison	5,686	44.4
Marion	1,405	32.4
Marshall	981	23.0
Maury	3,009	27.4
Meigs	682	43.9
Monroe	2,297	41.3
Montgomery	5,957	29.7
Moore	194	20.5

County	Lunch	
	Number*	Percent**
Morgan	1,477	47.8
Obion	1,812	34.3
Overton	1,254	45.4
Perry	442	40.1
Pickett	450	57.5
Polk	732	35.1
Putnam	2,343	26.9
Rhea	1,640	38.2
Roane	2,389	33.7
Robertson	2,087	23.1
Rutherford	4,837	19.6
Scott	2,426	57.7
Sequatchie	766	48.3
Sevier	2,842	27.7
Shelby	65,323	45.3
Smith	814	28.3
Stewart	666	38.8
Sullivan	6,588	29.9
Sumner	3,340	16.9
Tipton	3,797	39.8
Trousdale	334	29.4
Unicoi	803	33.5
Union	1,251	47.8
Van Buren	319	43.3
Warren	1,740	29.7
Washington	3,853	27.4
Wayne	1,140	45.3
Weakley	1,418	28.8
White	1,165	32.9
Williamson	1,379	7.7
Wilson	1,786	13.8

Tennessee	286,818	35.0

Source: School Food Services Cumulative-Analysis Report, prepard by the Office of Local Disbursement, Department of Education, State of Tennessee.

Note: This program provides free and reduced-price lunches for eligible children.

*Based on the annual cumulative number of program lunches divided by the average number of school days.

**Based on the average school daily attendance for the schools participating in lunch program.